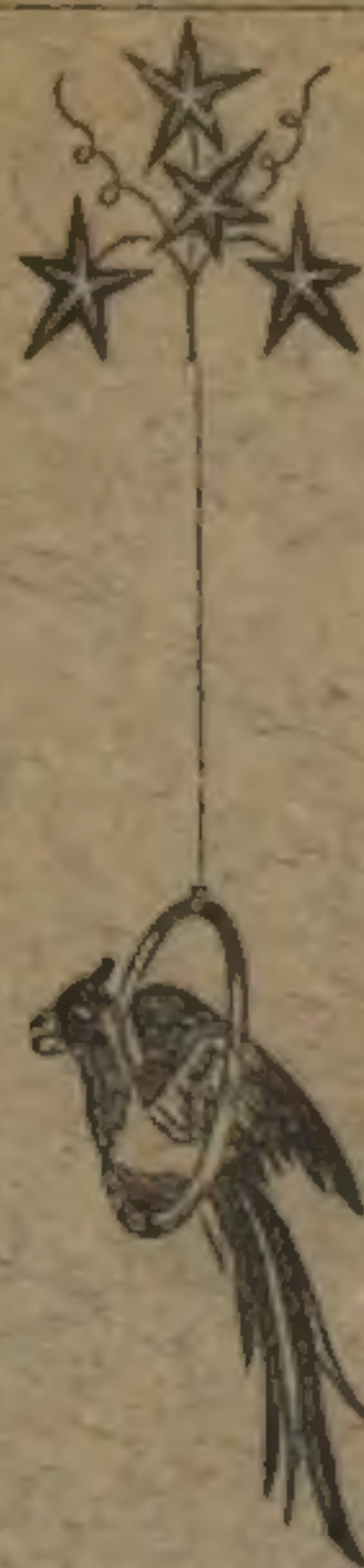


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SOUTH CAROLINA

1869 TO 1884.

STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

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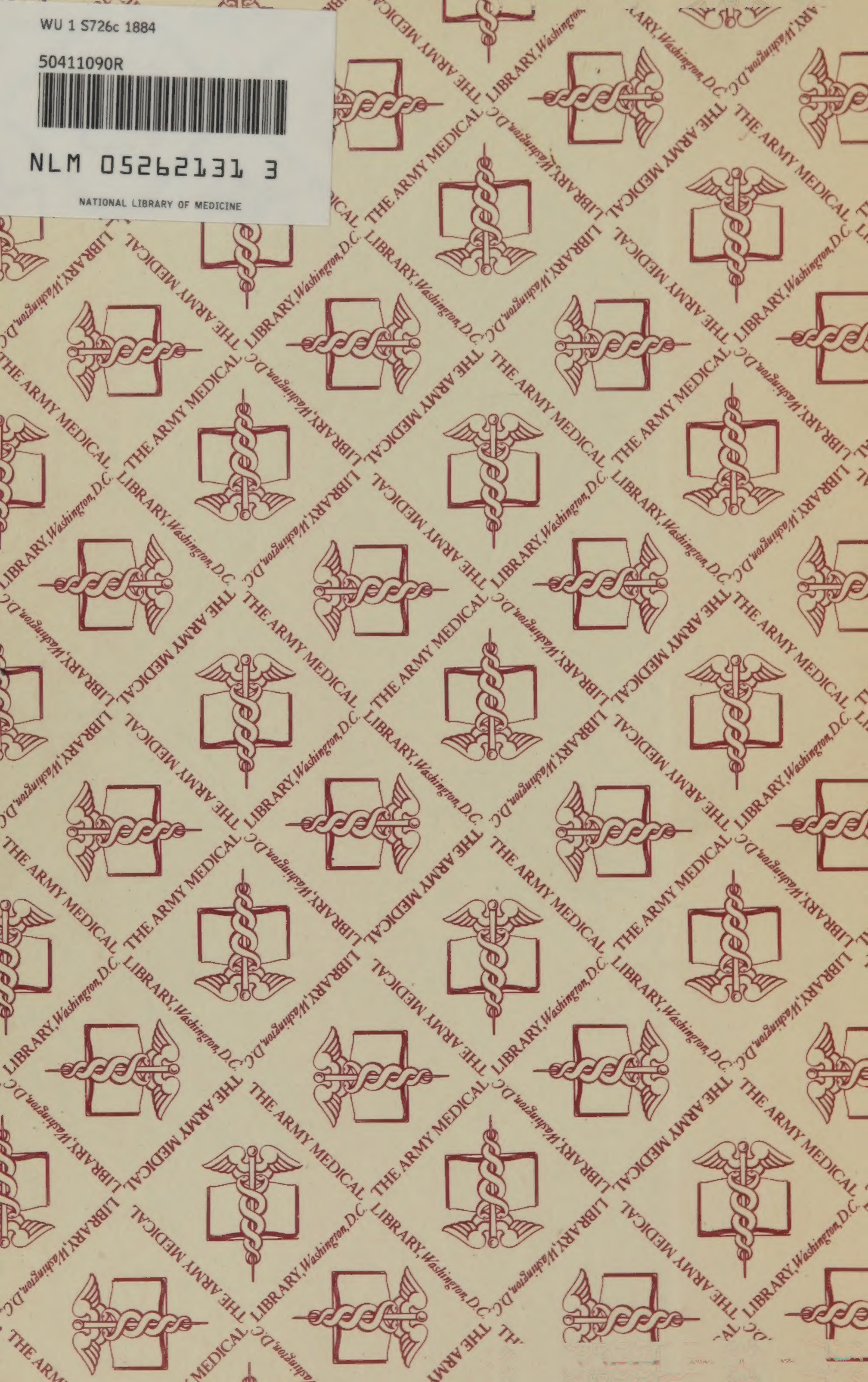
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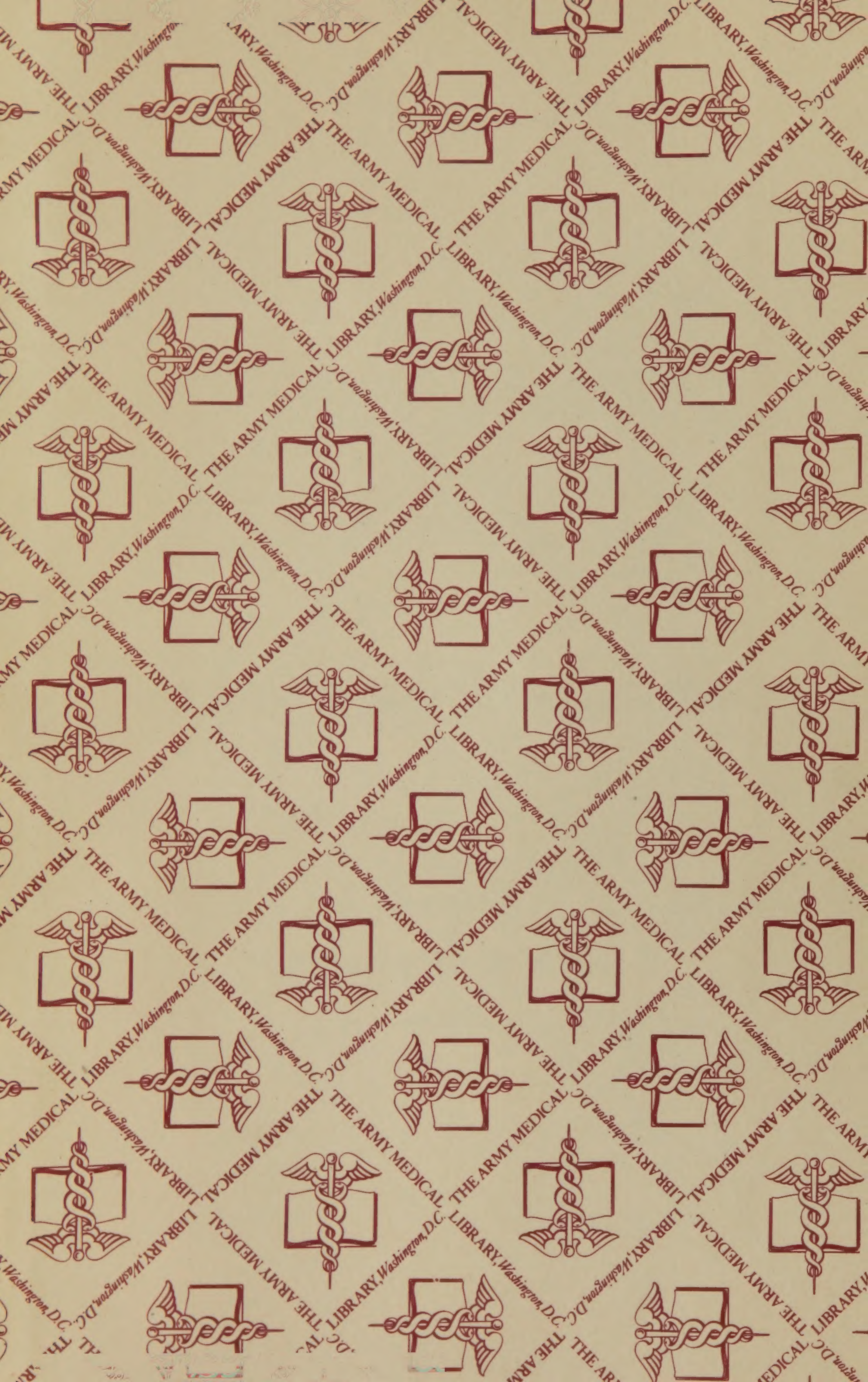
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CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS,

—AND—

CODE OF ETHICS

—OF THE—

South Carolina State Dental Association.

ORGANIZED APRIL 5th, 1870.



CHARLESTON, S. C.

EDWARD PERRY, PRINTER, STATIONER AND BINDER.

1884.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President shall, when called upon, assist the President, and, in case of his death or absence, preside, in their order, over the meeting.

SEC. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the Society and a list of members, with their post offices. He shall perform such other duties as custom or the Association may require.

SEC. 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall have charge of and conduct the correspondence of the Association. He shall open communications with Dental, Medical and Scientific Societies, and with eminent Dentists, Physicians and Scientists, in any part of the world, and report annually to the Association.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association and disburse them as directed, preserving as vouchers orders for every payment, signed by the President, and shall, at each annual meeting, give a full report of the state of the Treasury. He shall be exempt from dues.

SEC. 6. In consideration of the duties of the Recording Secretary, this Association will hold that officer exempted from all fees, and receive the sum of twenty-five dollars for his services.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

SECTION 1. This Association shall hold its meetings annually.

SEC. 2. The time and place of meetings shall be determined at the annual meeting by a vote of the Association.

SEC. 3. Special meetings shall be called by the President at his discretion.

ARTICLE V.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Members of this Association shall consist of the following order of membership, to-wit: Honorary, Corresponding and Active.

SEC. 2. Honorary members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Association, except voting and holding office.

SEC. 3. Active members of this Association shall consist of Practicing Dentists of good standing in this State.

SEC. 4. Applications for membership must be made in writing, and addressed to the officers and members of the Association. Letters of application for membership shall be referred to the appropriate committee, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the standing and qualifications of the applicant, and report the same to the Association.

SEC. 5. Members shall be elected by a two-third vote of the members present, and shall be entitled to the privileges of the Association upon signing the Constitution and paying into the treasury the sum of Five Dollars.

ARTICLE VI.

FUNDS.

SECTION 1. The annual dues shall be Three Dollars each. Should the funds in the treasury be inadequate to meet the expenses, the Association shall levy a tax upon its active members to make up the deficiency. Being in arrears three years shall be sufficient cause to drop their names from the roll.

ARTICLE VII.

QUORUM AND AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Seven active members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 2. The Constitution can only be amended by a two-third vote of the members present at an annual meeting, after the proposed amendment has lain upon the table one year, or by the unanimous vote of all the members present at the meeting at which the amendment is proposed.

ARTICLE VIII.

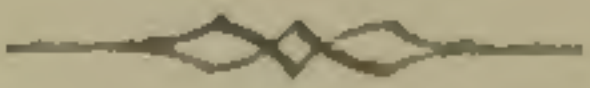
COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The President shall appoint, at each annual meeting, the following Standing Committees, to consist of not less than three nor more than five members, to wit: Executive Committee, Committee on Operative Dentistry, Committee on Mechanical Dentistry.

SEC. 2. Each Committee shall be privileged to elect its own chairman.

SEC. 3. The State Board of Dental Examiners shall perform the duties of the Committee on Membership.

BY-LAWS.



I. The President shall not discuss any question, except one of order, while he is in the chair.

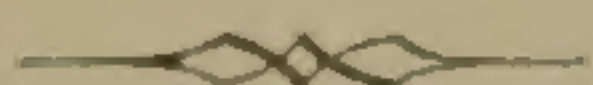
II. The President shall have the casting vote in the case of a tie.

III. The order of business shall be as follows :

1. Calling the Association to order.
2. Calling the roll.
3. Reading the minutes of the last meeting.
4. Election of members.
5. Reports of Committees.
6. Written communications.
7. Oral communications.
8. Unfinished business remaining on the minutes.
9. New business.
10. Election of officers.
11. Address of the retiring President.
12. Selection of place for next meeting.
13. Reading (for correction) of rough minutes.
14. Adjournment.

IV. These By-Laws may be amended by a two-third vote of the members present at an anniversary meeting.

CODE OF DENTAL ETHICS.



ARTICLE I.

THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THEIR PATIENTS.

SECTION 1. The dentist should be ever ready to respond to the wants of his patients, and should fully recognize the obligations involved in the discharge of his duties towards them. As they are in most cases unable to correctly estimate the character of his operations, his own sense of right must guarantee faithfulness in their performance. His manner should be firm, yet kind and sympathizing, so as to gain their respect and confidence; and even the simplest case committed to his care should receive that attention which is due to any operation performed on living, sensitive tissue.

SEC. 2. It is not to be expected that the patient will possess a very extended or a very accurate knowledge of professional matters. The dentist should make due allowance for this, patiently explaining many things which may seem quite clear to himself, thus endeavoring to educate the public mind so that it will properly appreciate the beneficent efforts of our profession. He should encourage no false hopes, by promising success where, in the nature of the case, there is uncertainty.

SEC. 3. The dentist should be temperate in all things, keeping both mind and body in the best possible health, that his patients may have the benefit of that clearness of judgment and skill which is their right.

ARTICLE II.

MAINTAINING PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER.

SECTION 1. A member of the dental profession is bound to maintain its honor and to labor earnestly to extend its sphere of usefulness. He should avoid everything in language and conduct calculated to discredit or dishonor his profession, and should ever manifest a due respect for his brethren. The young should show special respect to their seniors; the aged special encouragement to their juniors.

SEC. 2. The person and office arrangements of the dentist should indicate that he is a gentleman, and he should, in all relations, sustain a high-toned moral character.

SEC. 3. It is unprofessional to resort to public advertisements, cards, handbills, posters or signs calling attention to "peculiar styles of *work*," lowness of prices, special modes of operating, or to claim superiority over neighboring practitioners, to publish reports of cases or certificates in the public prints, to go from house to house to solicit operations, to circulate or recommend nostrums, or to perform any other similar acts.

SEC. 4. When consulted by the patient of another practitioner, the dentist should guard against inquiries or hints disparaging to the family dentist, or calculated to weaken the patient's confidence in him, and if the interests of the patient will not be endangered thereby, the case should be temporarily treated and referred back to the family dentist.

SEC. 5. When general rules shall have been adopted by members of the profession practicing in the same localities in relation to fees, it is unprofessional and dishonorable to depart from these rules, except when variation of circumstances requires it. And it is ever to be regarded as unprofessional to warrant operations or work as an inducement to patronage.

ARTICLE III.

THE RELATIVE DUTIES OF DENTISTS AND PHYSICIANS.

Dental surgery is a *specialty* in medical science. Physicians and dentists should both bear this in mind. The dentist is professionally limited to diseases of the dental organs and the mouth. With these he should be more familiar than the general practitioner is expected to be, and while he recognizes the superiority of the physician in regard to disease of the general system, the latter is under equal obligations to respect his higher attainments in his specialty. Where this principle governs there can be no conflict or even diversity of professional interests.

ARTICLE IV.

THE MUTUAL DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC.

Dentists are frequently witnesses, and at the same time the best judges, of the impositions perpetrated by quacks, and it is their

duty to enlighten and warn the public in regard to them. For this and the many other benefits conferred by the competent and honorable dentists, the profession is entitled to the confidence and respect of the public, who should always discriminate in favor of the true man of science and integrity and against the empiric and impostor. The public has no right to tax the time and talents of the profession in examinations, prescriptions, or in any way, without proper remuneration.

MINUTES

OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION

FROM 1869 TO 1884.

MINUTES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 10, 1869.

A preliminary organization of the South Carolina Dental Association was effected this day in the city of Columbia, at the office of Dr. Thos. T. Moore, with the following officers :

DR. W. C. WARDLAW, of Abbeville.....President.
.. W. B. McKELLAR, of——.....1st Vice-President.
.. D. L. BOOZER, of Columbia.....2d Vice-President.
“ G. F. S. WRIGHT, of Pomaria.....Secretary and Treasurer.
“ THOS. T. MOORE, of Columbia... ..Corresponding Secretary.

A circular was prepared calling a meeting of all the Dentists of this State, at the Nickerson Hotel, on the 5th of April next. The State Dental Association having been thus temporarily organized, it adjourned until April 5th, 1870.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 5, 1870.

Pursuant to a call from the President of the temporarily organized South Carolina Dental Association, a large number of Dentists assembled and proceeded to thoroughly organize this Association.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

J. B. PATRICK, of Charleston.....President.
W. C. WARDLAW, of Abbeville.....1st Vice-President.
H. R. HANBERY, of Barnwell.....2d Vice-President.
THOS. T. MOORE, of Columbia.....Corresponding Secretary.
O. J. BOND, of Marion.....Recording Secretary.

The President appointed the following Standing Committees:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

Drs. D. L. Boozer, G. F. S. Wright, A. K. Durham, N. Simms and Sam'l A. White.

ON MEMBERSHIP.

Drs. Wm. L. Reynolds, E. C. Jones, J. R. Thompson, B. C. Hart and Geo. H. Winkler.

ON OPERATIVE DENTISTRY.

Drs. O. J. Bond, W. C. Wardlaw, Thos. T. Moore, W. S. Brown and Theo. F. Chupein.

ON MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.

Drs. R. S. Whaley, W. A. Fallaw, H. R. Hanbery, I. H. Alexander and B. A. Muckenfuss.

The following were elected delegates to the Southern Dental Association: Drs. J. B. Patrick, and W. C. Wardlaw.

The following were elected delegates to the Southern and American Dental Association: Drs. Thos. T. Moore and H. R. Hanbery. The delegates to this Association were instructed to use their influence in having a committee appointed to petition Congress to appoint Dentists in the army and navy of the United States.

The delegates to the Southern Dental Association were instructed to invite that body to hold their next meeting in this State.

After a very harmonious meeting, the Association adjourned to hold its semi-annual meeting at Charleston, in November, A. C., and its annual meeting at Columbia, on the first Tuesday in May next.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 1, 1870.

The South Carolina Dental Association met this evening at the Phoenix Fire Engine Company's Hall, which had been kindly tendered the Association for their meeting.

Twenty members were present, Dr. J. B. Patrick in the Chair.

Seven letters of application were read, and all the applicants were duly elected.

The invitation extended at the last meeting to the Southern Dental Association to hold their next meeting in this State having been accepted, it was resolved to subscribe a sufficient amount to liberally entertain the Southern Dental Association when they meet in this city in April next.

A letter was read by the President from the Dean of the Faculty of the South Carolina Medical College offering their building to this Association for the purpose of meetings, clinics, &c. A vote of thanks was returned therefor, and the hour of 12 o'clock was fixed for clinics daily.

A letter was read from Dr. J. S. Buist inviting the members of this Association to visit the City Hospital during their stay in the city.

Thanks were tendered the Faculty of Charleston College for their kind invitation that this Association visit their Museum.

An invitation was extended to all visiting Dentists now in this city not members of the Association to be present at our meetings.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 2, 1870.

The South Carolina Dental Association met according to adjournment, at 10 o'clock this morning.

An essay was read by Dr. Theo. F. Chupein on "Alveola Abscess," which led to an interesting discussion, in which Drs. J. B. Patrick and B. A. Rodrigues, Drs. Thos. T. Moore and others took part. This essay was followed by a discussion on the filling of the roots of teeth with various materials.

Dr. Rodrigues then introduced a young lad for the purpose of demonstrating the operation of forming an artificial palate, and spoke at some length in explanation of various noteworthy operations which he had performed from time to time.

The Association then adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

CHARLESTON, S. C. November 3, 1870.

The South Carolina Dental Association met according to adjournment, at 10 o'clock this morning.

By request of the Managers of the South Carolina Institute Fair, the President appointed committees to examine the specimens of mechanical dentistry and of dental instruments on exhibition there.

On motion of Dr. Theo. F. Chupein, a committee of three was appointed by the Chair to examine and report on the dental instruments and materials offered by Sam'l S. White.

Dr. B. A. Rodrigues read an essay on "Secondary Hemorrhage in Minor Surgery." A discussion followed in which many interesting cases were related by the members present.

The subject of the propriety of exhibiting specimens of mechanical dentistry at fairs was brought up and thoroughly discussed.

An essay on the "Oral Secretion" was read by Dr. G. H. Winkler.

By resolution, the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to open communication with the Dental Associations of Georgia and North Carolina in reference to a proposition to unite the three Associations of these States in one body.

Interesting clinics were held by Drs. J. B. Patrick and Theo. F. Chupein.

All the discussions were animated and profitable, and were participated in by the members generally, as well as by visitors and physicians who had been invited to be present.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 10, 1871.

The annual session of the South Carolina Dental Association began this morning at 11 o'clock, the President, Dr. J. B. Patrick, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. T. Wightman.

The roll was called and fifteen members answered to their names.

The minutes of the semi-annual meeting were then read and confirmed.

The President introduced Professor George T. Barker, of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, to the members of the Association.

Professor George T. Barker in a few well timed remarks stated that his object in visiting this Association was to contribute his mite in elevating the standard of the dental profession.

A preamble and resolutions on the death of Dr. C. S. Brewster, formerly of South Carolina and later of Europe, were unanimously adopted, and a copy of the same was ordered to be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Dr. George H. Winkler presented an application for membership from Dr. R. C. Roberts.

Dr. J. B. Patrick presented an application for membership from Dr. C. C. Patrick.

Upon a ballot being had on these applications, both applicants were duly elected members of this Association.

The election of officers being next in order, on motion, it was made a special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion, it was ordered that the address of the retiring President be read on Wednesday, and that the members of the Southern Dental Association be invited to be present at the reading of the President's address.

The President read a letter from the Board of Trade offering their rooms for the use of the Association.

Two members of the committee which had been appointed to make arrangements for entertaining the Southern Dental Association, being absent, Drs. Thos. T. Moore and B. C. Hart were appointed in their stead with Dr. G. F. S. Wright as Chairman.

A committee, consisting of Drs. W. C. Wardlaw and B. A. Rodrigues, was appointed to examine the books of the Treasurer.

The President informed the Association that Professor George T. Barker had kindly consented to hold a clinic before this body.

On motion of Dr. G. H. Winkler, a committee of three was appointed to extend the thanks of this Association to the President and members of the Phoenix Fire Engine Company for the numerous acts of kindness shown this Association.

On motion of Dr. Theo. F. Chupein, Drs. W. C. Wardlaw and O. J. Bond were appointed a committee to tender the thanks and high appreciation of this Association to Dr. S. C. Barnum, of New York, for his valuable gift of "Rubber Dam" to the profession.

On motion of Dr. G. H. Winkler, the Association proceeded to elect a delegate to represent the South Carolina Dental Association in the Southern Dental Association. Upon ballot Dr. Thos. T. Moore, of Columbia, was elected.

Dr. W. C. Wardlaw then offered the following amendment to the Constitution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution be so altered as to read: "This Association shall hold its meetings annually."

The selection of a place for holding the next annual meeting being in order, on motion of Dr. J. B. Patrick, it was made the special order for 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the Association took a recess until 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 10, 1871.

At 8 o'clock the Association was called to order by the President.

Dr. G. H. Winkler presented a letter of application for membership from Dr. A. M. Snider. Upon ballot he was duly elected a member of the Association.

Dr. W. C. Wardlaw read a very interesting essay on "Filling Roots of Teeth," after which followed some very able discussions, participated in by Professors Knapp and Angell, of the New Orleans Dental College, after which the treatment of "Alveola Abscess" was freely discussed by the above named parties and others.

Dr. Theo. F. Chupein moved that the Southern Dental Association be invited to be present at the delivering of the address of the retiring President, at 8½ P. M., on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

The Association then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11, 1871.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the President, Dr. J. B. Patrick, called the Association to order, twenty-three members being present.

The President introduced as visiting members Dr. H. C. Jones, of Richmond, Va., and Dr. Falks.

Applications for membership were presented from Drs. T. B. Legare, I. Simson and C. B. Hutto, and upon ballot the applicants were duly elected.

The selection of a place for holding the next annual meeting being now in order, it resulted in the choice of Columbia.

Dr. G. H. Winkler offered the following, which was carried:

Resolved, That this Association hold its next annual meeting one week before that of the Southern State Dental Association.

The election of officers being next in order, the following were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Dr. W. C. Wardlaw.....	President.
“ Thos. T. Moore.....	1st Vice-President.
“ B. A. Muckenfuss.....	2d Vice-President.
“ Theo. F. Chupein.....	Corresponding Secretary.
“ O. J. Bond.....	Recording Secretary.
“ W. S. Brown.....	Treasurer.

On motion of Dr. B. A. Rodrigues, the President appointed Dr. C. C. Patrick Assistant Recording Secretary.

Dr. J. B. Patrick exhibited a case of dental instruments which were in use fifty years ago; also, some curious specimens of artificial teeth manufactured by the French many years ago.

Dr. J. B. Patrick laid before the Association some pathological specimens which gave rise to an excellent and highly instructing lecture by Professor George T. Barker, of the “Atrophy and Hypertrophy” of the roots of teeth, for which he received a vote of thanks from the Association.

On motion of Dr. Theo. F. Chupein, Professor Barker was unanimously elected an honorary member of this Association.

On motion, the Association adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11, 1871.

The President called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock P. M., twenty-five active and fifteen visiting members being present.

Professor Barker presented some specimens of calcified pulp.

After a short recess to allow time for the Committee of Arrangements to report, that Committee reported that the steamer Emilie had been chartered by them for Thursday next, and that all arrangements had been completed to entertain the Southern Dental Association on that day.

Dr. W. H. Atkinson, of New York, delivered a very interesting address upon the treatment of “Necrosed Bone” by use of sulphuric acid, which occupied the Association until a late hour. In order to facilitate business and make room for the Southern Dental Association the Association then adjourned to meet at half-past 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12, 1871.

The Association was called to order at half-past 9 o'clock A. M.

Dr. J. B. Patrick, the retiring President, now read a very interesting and highly entertaining address.

All other business having been transacted the President appointed the various standing committees, after which the Association adjourned to meet at Columbia on July 23d, 1872.

The steamboat excursion, in honor of the Southern Dental Association referred to, was a very enjoyable affair. The immense phosphate works on the Ashley River and Fort Sumter were visited, and the most interesting parts of the harbor, so varied in scenery, delighted the eyes of our visitors. A splendid banquet was served on board the steamer, a brass band discoursed sweet music on the waters and the feast of reason and wit shone brilliantly, for it is only when restraint to a certain extent is thrown off that we learn to know and estimate each others gifts more correctly.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23, 1872.

The South Carolina Dental Association convened to-day in the hall of the Palmetto Fire Engine Company, rented for that purpose.

President W. C. Wardlaw delivered an able address and declined a re-election as President.

Drs. Thos. T. Moore, W. S. Brown and G. F. S. Wright were appointed to attend the meetings of the Southern Dental Association at Richmond, Va., on July 30th, A. C., and the American Dental Association, at Niagara Falls, on August 1st, A. C.

The following members were elected officers to serve for the ensuing year:

Dr. Thos. T. Moore.....	President.
“ R. S. Whaley.....	1st Vice-President.
“ D. L. Boozer.....	2d Vice-President.
“ I. H. Alexander.....	Corresponding Secretary.
“ W. L. Reynolds.....	Treasurer.
“ J. S. Thompson.....	Recording Secretary.

The Association adjourned to meet at Columbia on the 5th day of June, 1873.

O. J. BOND,
Recording Secretary.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5, 1873.

The Association was called to order by the President, Dr. Thos. T. Moore, at the Palmetto Fire Engine Company's Hall.

Several interesting papers were read before the Association. One by Dr. R. S. Whaley and one by Dr. Thompson, on Perioslitis.

Dr. I. H. Alexander explained his method of working celluloid, and Dr. G. F. S. Wright lectured on the use and abuse of the mallet.

The following members were elected officers to serve for the ensuing year:

Dr. W. S. Brown.....	President.
“ Theo. F. Chupein.....	1st Vice-President.
“ G. F. S. Wright.....	2d Vice-President.
“ W. L. Reynolds.....	Corresponding Secretary.
“ I. H. Alexander.....	Recording Secretary.
“ T. W. Boucher.....	Treasurer.

Drs. Theo. F. Chupein and G. F. S. Wright were appointed delegates to attend the meetings of the Southern Dental Association at Baltimore, Md., on July 30, 1873, and the American Dental Association at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, on August 5, 1873.

The Association adjourned to meet at Charleston on June 16, 1874.

J. S. THOMPSON.

Recording Secretary.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 16, 1874.

The fourth annual meeting of the South Carolina State Dental Association convened to-day at the rooms of the President, Dr. W. S. Brown.

The meeting was called to order, when the following officers and members answered to their names:

Dr. W. S. Brown, President; Dr. Theo. F. Chupein, 1st Vice-President; Dr. G. F. S. Wright, 2d Vice-President; Dr. I. H. Alexander, Recording Secretary; Dr. T. W. Boucher, Treasurer; Drs. J. S. Thompson, M. Bissell, A. K. Durham, West A. Williams, D. L. Boozer, J. B. Patrick, B. A. Muckenfuss, M. L. Hankel, Wm. R. Bull and C. C. Patrick. (Fifteen members.)

The President welcomed the members of the profession in a few well timed remarks on their visit to the city of Charleston.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Drs. B. H. Teague, of Aiken, J. W. Norwood, of Greenville, and B. H. Rice, of Darlington, were offered as members and duly elected to membership.

The President then read his address containing much good advice and earnest appeal to action, which was listened to with marked attention.

It was agreed upon that daily sessions were to be held at 10 o'clock each morning, and at half-past 5 o'clock in the evening, and that 4 o'clock be set apart for clinics.

The Association then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 17, 1874.

The South Carolina State Dental Association met at 10 o'clock this morning, agreeable to the adjournment of yesterday, President W. S. Brown in the Chair.

Dr. McDavid, of Greenville, was elected a member of the Association, and Dr. A. M. Snider, of Orangeburg, reported himself as present.

Dr. C. C. Patrick read a very able address on the supposed influence of occupation and climate on teeth, maintaining that the assumption that either of these causes exercised any visible effect upon teeth was a fallacy. Dr. Hankel differed materially with the essayist and a spirited debate ensued in which many members participated, a majority entertaining the idea that there could be no direct influence arising from those causes.

Dr. M. Bissell read to the members an address on his extensive experience of root extraction, which afforded the audience a vast deal of information and on the other hand no little amusement.

Dr. J. B. Patrick moved to prevail upon Dr. Theo. F. Chupein to read before this Association his essay on "Emulation" which he had recently read before the Charleston Dental Association. This request was warmly supported by all the members present, and his splendid address elicited the closest attention of the audience before him.

Thereupon it was proposed that the Association do procure a seal and that "Emulation" be adopted as a proper motto for the same.

Dr. John S. Thompson also read an essay, which was likewise listened to with marked attention.

The Association then adjourned to meet in the afternoon on board the yacht Eleanor, when the whole party took a pleasant sail around the harbor.

EVENING SESSION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 17, 1874.

The Association was called to order by the President.

Dr. D. L. Boozer read an essay on "Hemorrhage after Extraction." This subject was fully discussed by Drs. Brown, Bissell, Boozer, Bull, Chupein, Muckenfuss and Wright, and others.

Dr. Rice differed in his mode of treatment from that recommended by the members present, preferring *internal* remedies instead of *local* applications.

The session having been prolonged beyond the hour of adjournment, this subject was laid over for further discussion.

The Association then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 18, 1874.

The Association met this morning at 10 o'clock, in accordance with the adjournment of last night. President W. S. Brown in the Chair.

The petition of a donation to Dr. S. C. Barnum, the inventor of the "Rubber Dam," met with a hearty and substantial response.

The Committee on Membership reported favorably on the application of Dr. E. Solomons, of Sumter, who was duly elected.

A preamble and resolutions in respect to the memory of Dr. R. S. Whaley were read and adopted, and the usual tokens of respect to the memory of the deceased passed.

The subject of "Hemorrhage after Extraction" was then again taken up, and Dr. Rice's treatment was fully discussed.

Dr. C. C. Patrick remarked in relation to that subject that he did not believe that creosote, administered as proposed by Dr. Rice, had anything to do with the stopping of the hemorrhage.

Dr. Chupein likewise expressed his doubts as to administering creosote against hemorrhage after extraction, because he could not see why creosote, which was more an "antiseptic" than a "styptic" remedy, should act thus as a coagulator of the blood.

Dr. J. B. Patrick held the same views as those of his son and Dr. Chupein. He said he would give the remedy a trial, but thought, even should the creosote prove a coagulator of the blood, that it would not act with sufficient promptness to be available in cases of excessive and violent hemorrhage.

Dr. Chupein brought forward a patient with a rather peculiar case. On examination it was thought to be a case of slight "Necrosis of the Alveolus."

Dr. W. S. Brown brought forward a patient with a cleft palate, caused by a violent blow when the subject was only seven years old. An artificial palate had been supplied but the patient suffered from an oozing of pus over the region of the "Canine Fossa." It was thought that the removal of the eye-tooth, which had never yet been developed, on account of the blow which was supposed to have destroyed the germ of this tooth, would relieve the difficulty.

Drs. J. B. Patrick and W. S. Brown were appointed to hold a clinic of this case when both the undeveloped eye-tooth and the lateral incisor adjoining were removed.

Dr. I. H. Alexander, of Barnwell, read an essay of the better mode of working celluloid by steam pressure as a substitute for rubber. By resolution, the honor of the invention of the present mode of making the celluloid base by steam pressure was accorded to Dr. I. H. Alexander.

The President, well aware of the skill of Dr. J. B. Patrick, requested the latter to lecture on "Dental Irregularities." Dr. Patrick cheerfully complied and in his usual happy style held the members spell-bound listening to his learned lecture, which he still more elucidated by various drawings and models. For this able effort he won the universal plaudit of the entire Association.

Dr. B. H. Teague exhibited an amalgum squeezer, also a material called by him "Impression Compound," with which he took accurate impressions with great rapidity, claiming also for it the very valuable property of being successfully used for casting metal dies directly into the impression. This was referred to a committee on that subject.

The Association adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 19, 1874.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Association met this morning at 10 o'clock. President W. S. Brown called the meeting to order.

The President assigned to Dr. W. A. Williams the subject "Legislative Enactments Relative to the Practice of Dentistry in this State." In compliance, Dr. W. A. Williams made some very excellent suggestions of the benefits which might accrue to the public and the profession from such enactments. A committee, consisting of Drs. G. F. S. Wright, Theo. F. Chupein, H. B. Rice, M. Bissell and J. W. Norwood was at once appointed to mature the ideas just enunciated by Dr. Williams in a carefully framed "Bill to Regulate the Practice of Dentistry in South Carolina," and present the same to the next General Assembly of this State for action and passage.

Dr. J. R. Solomons introduced a patient having the rare dental malformation of twin teeth, the central and lateral incisors of each side being fused or united into one. A recess was ordered for an examination of the case, when there was a general discussion of the mode of procedure for the correction of the malformation. These teeth were extracted after taking an impression of the mouth. Several members were presented with casts made from it by Mr. Gambatti, a student of Dr. Chupein's. This clinic, on account of its rarity, was highly interesting to the Association.

Drs. J. B. Patrick, of Charleston, and Thos. T. Moore, of Columbia, were added to the Committee on Legislative Enactments.

The necessity of making the office of the Recording Secretary a salaried one was considered, and the amount of twenty-five dollars per annum was agreed upon to be paid.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Dr. Theo. F. Chupein.....	President.
" G. F. S. Wright.....	1st Vice-President.
" M. Bissell.....	2d Vice-President.
" C. C. Patrick.....	Corresponding Secretary.
" J. W. Norwood.....	Recording Secretary.
" T. W. Boucher.....	Treasurer.

The meeting in point of interest and numerical representation was a very successful one. Resolutions were adopted to have the proceedings published as soon as they could be compiled.

The Association adjourned to meet at the city of Columbia, subject to the call of the President.

I. H. ALEXANDER,
Recording Secretary.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 4, 1875.

The South Carolina State Dental Association met this day at the rooms of Drs. Boozer & Wright, and was called to order by its President, Dr. Theo. F. Chupein.

Owing to the pending passage of "A Bill to Regulate the Practice of Dentistry in this State," the time of meeting of the Association had been left discretionary with the President. The latter stated from this cause—the uncertainty when the Association would meet—he supposed it would be best to omit the assigning of subjects, and that he hoped volunteer contributions would be offered to make the meeting as interesting as the previous one had been.

The meeting was well attended and the discussions were harmonious, spirited and interesting.

A Board of Dental Examiners, in accordance with the provisions of the bill recently passed by the Legislature of this State for regulating the practice of dentistry, was elected, consisting of the following members:

Dr. J. W. Norwood, for a term of five years.

" J. B. Patrick, for a term of four years.

" W. S. Brown, for a term of three years.

" J. S. Thompson, for a term of two years.

" D. L. Boozer, for a term of one year.

Among the topics of interest discussed were the following:

Subcutaneous injection of ergotine and internal administration of the same in form of pills for the suppression of violent and persistent hemorrhage after extraction; application of actual cautery by means of electricity for the same purpose, and for painless devitalizing of the pulp.

Dr. B. H. Rice, of Darlington, denounced the employment of arsenic. He uses with entire success a mixture consisting of ten grains acetate morphia to the ounce of carbolic acid, which he

considers almost a specific in the treatment of toothache from exposed pulp. Good results have been secured by him in the use of oxychloride of zinc for capping exposed pulps. It is variously used—some applying it directly over the exposed pulp, some using a covering of paper, kid, &c., and others using the white oxide of zinc next to the exposed pulp and filling over this with oxychloride of zinc.

All were agreed in the necessity of flooding the cavity, before introducing the filling, with carbolic acid or creosote, and using the rubber dam to protect against moisture.

Very favorable reports were made by those who had used the modeling compound, manufactured by S. S. White, for taking impressions of the mouth. It was pronounced cleaner and pleasanter to both patient and operator, taking a sharper impression than wax.

A like favorable report was made of Parker & Teague's impression compound, granting to it all that was claimed by the inventors.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Dr. G. F. S. Wright.....	President.
“ J. W. Norwood.....	1st Vice-President.
“ B. H. Teague.....	2d Vice-President.
“ J. S. Thompson.....	Corresponding Secretary.
“ Theo. F. Chupein.....	Recording Secretary.
“ T. W. Boucher.....	Treasurer.

The second Thursday in June was selected as the day of meeting for the sixth annual session, and Greenville as the place for the next meeting. After an address by the retiring President, the Association adjourned to meet as above stated.

THEO. F. CHUPEIN,
Recording Secretary.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 13, 1876.

The sixth annual meeting of the South Carolina State Dental Association was held this evening at 8 o'clock, in the rooms of Drs. Norwood & McDavid, and was called to order by the President G. F. S. Wright, of Columbia. Dr. J. S. Thompson, Secretary.

Dr. Wright stated that the Association had met with a serious loss, the archives having been destroyed by fire since the last meeting. He read a synopsis prepared from notes in his possession of the proceedings of the Association from its organization to the present time.

Dr. W. S. Brown offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare from memory, printed and written data, as much of the past history and minutes of the Association as possible, to be revised at the next meeting.

Drs. Brown, Boozer and J. S. Thompson were appointed as said committee.

The Committee on Membership being called upon to report stated that there was no application for membership.

Dr. W. S. Brown read a very interesting communication from Dr. Chupein, of Philadelphia, on pivoting bicuspid and molars, as practiced by Dr. Bonwill of that city.

The Corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. S. Thompson, read letters from Drs. Thos. T. Moore, Boucher, Williams, Muckenfuss and Chupein.

Dr. W. S. Brown moved that Dr. Chupein's letter of resignation be received and that he be elected an honorary member. Also, that Dr. Thos. T. Moore's request be granted, and that Drs. Moore, Boucher, Williams and Muckenfuss be excused for being absent. Adopted.

The President called on the Committee on Mechanical Dentistry for their report.

Dr. D. L. Boozer being the only member present of this committee asked for further time.

Dr. H. D. Wilson suggested the "celluloid base" for discussion.

Dr. Brown being called upon to explain the process, made a few pointed remarks. Dr. Black spoke at length in favor of this material as a base for artificial teeth, and he assured the Association that he had never made a failure with celluloid. Dr. Thompson also participated in the discussion.

Dr. B. H. Rice, of Darlington, moved to adjourn, which was lost.

Dr. J. S. Thompson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the physicians of this city be tendered the privileges of the floor of this Association, and that Dr. Norwood be requested to extend to them this invitation.

The discussion of the celluloid base was resumed by Drs. J. R. Thompson and J. S. Thompson.

Dr. Durham moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 8.30 o'clock A. M. to-morrow. Carried.

Dr. Rice renewed his motion to adjourn, which was carried.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Wednesday, June 14, 1876.

The South Carolina State Dental Association was called to order at 8.30 o'clock A. M., President G. F. S. Wright in the Chair.

The Minutes were read and confirmed.

Dr. B. H. Rice was asked to exhibit von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic and give his experience in the use of it.

He stated that he had met with some success, and expressed the hope that others would try this method of alleviating human suffering by means of this remedy.

Drs. D. L. Boozer and J. S. Thompson exhibited models of irregularities, and stated the respective modes of treatment in the correction of those cases.

Dr. H. D. Wilson moved that mechanical dentistry be passed by. Carried.

Dr. J. R. Thompson, to whom had been assigned "the conditions demanding contour work and the causes of failure of such work" read his essay on the subject, which was a highly interesting and practical one.

The subsequent animated discussion of this subject, participated in by Drs. Rice and Brown, must have convinced the assayist of the deep interest his efforts had produced. Inasmuch as the subject had been an assigned one, the manuscript belongs to the Association.

The diagnosis and treatment of pulpitis and periostitis was next introduced for discussion, in which Drs. Wilson, Rice, Brown and Wright participated. This subject had been assigned to Dr. Rice who, "having more faith in practicing than in preaching," exhibited a liniment for the treatment of these cases, of his own preparation, which he felt justified in recommending very highly

on account of its efficacy. The Secretary has lost the formula, but thinks creosote and ascetate morphia were the principal factors.

Dr. Walter, M. D., was introduced to the Association and received by the President in a courteous manner.

Anæsthesia, a subject which had been assigned to Dr. T. B. Legare, was called for. Dr. Legare being absent this theme received its deserved attention in a discussion participated in by Drs. J. R. Thompson, Brown and Rice, who maintained that extractions of teeth could be made comparatively painless.

Dr. J. S. Thompson reported on a case of bleaching. This topic had been omitted by the press in their announcement of the annual meeting of the Association. Remarks of Drs. J. R. Thompson and W. S. Brown convinced the audience that both of them were well informed on the subject, and that much more can be accomplished in the restoration of a life-like tint to dead teeth than some imagine.

The Association took a recess of ten minutes in order to witness a clinique by Drs. Rice and McDavid; namely, extracting with the aid of von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic. The patient was very much excited thereby, and declared that he did not know whether to prefer this new method to the old cold steel.

"The use of Phrenology to Dentists" was next introduced. This subject was handled by Dr. J. Q. McDavid, who has looked into this science. He delivered a very clever essay on the subject which commanded close attention on the part of the audience. His address was exemplified by charts and various drawings. After the reading of his highly interesting thesis was concluded, Dr. McDavid was interrogated on several points for further elucidation, to all of which his explanations were highly satisfactory.

"Electricity" had been assigned to Dr. J. W. Crymes, but the latter being absent it was passed over without any further remarks.

Friends of Dr. W. A. Williams presented a letter from this member of our Association in which he expressed his regret that on account of illness he would be unable to attend the sixth session. "Impressions" being the subject assigned to him he explained in his letter his manner of obtaining impressions, and recommended plaster of Paris as the best material to obtain correct impressions. Drs. Boozer, Rice, Wilson and Bull participated in the ensuing

debate on the subject, and although they differed in matters of detail, it was conceded that no dental substitute could be produced to excel this in taking accurate impressions of the mouth.

Dr. J. S. Thompson, Corresponding Secretary, in behalf of Dr. B. H. Teague, providentially detained, read the latter's essay on his assigned subject: "Salicytic Acid." In the absence of Dr. Teague the Association expressed its acknowledgement of this valuable contribution to the shrine of knowledge, deeply regretting that his genial presence had not *still more* fired our hearts for the subject and writer. This valuable paper is in the hands of the Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 3.30 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At the appointed hour, 3.30 o'clock P. M., the Association was called to order by President G. F. S. Wright.

The following bills were presented and ordered to be paid:

To Columbia Register, for printing.....	\$ 7 50
Columbia Register, for advertising.....	10 00
Columbia Phœnix, printing.....	10 00
W. J. Duffie, stationery, &c.....	3 75
Dr. J. W. Norwood, freight.....	1 80
News and Courier.....	11 00
J. S. Thompson.....	50
Theo. F. Chupein, seal.....	13 00
Greenville Daily News.....	11 00
Total.....	\$68 55

Dr. Miles, of the medical fraternity, exhibited some partially developed crowns of teeth extracted from the nostrils of a child three months old. These specimens showed the enamel and a very small portion of adhering dentine.

Dr. Wilson moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Dr. Miles by this Association for exhibiting these rare and interesting specimens of *lusus naturæ*.

Dr. Wilson moved that Dr. Norwood be requested to hold a clinique to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and that Dr. Black be requested to demonstrate his method of working celluloid. Carried.

Dr. J. S. Thompson moved that to-morrow, immediately after clinique, the election of officers be held.

The Association then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 15, 1876.

The Association was called to order by President G. F. S. Wright, of Columbia.

Letters of application for membership were presented by Drs. G. Brown White and W. H. Ball, and having been previously reported favorably, the applicants were duly elected members of this Association.

A recess until 3.30 o'clock P. M. was taken, for the purpose of attending a clinique—the building of a molar crown with a hard mallet—by Dr. Norwood. This having consumed the morning, the Association adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 15, 1876.

The Association was called to order at 3.30 o'clock P. M. by President G. F. S. Wright, when the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Dr. J. W. Norwood.....	President
“ J. R. Thompson.....	1st Vice-President
“ D. L. Boozer.....	2d Vice-President
“ H. D. Wilson.....	Corresponding Secretary
“ G. F. S. Wright.....	Recording Secretary
“ T. W. Boucher.....	Treasurer

On motion of Dr. Brown, the rules were suspended and the newly elected President formally introduced to the Chair, when the retiring President read his address, in conformity with the Constitution.

Dr. Rice then offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved. That the retiring President of the South Carolina State Dental Association, Dr. G. F. S. Wright, be requested to furnish this Association a copy of his address for publication in the Greenville Daily News.

President Dr. J. W. Norwood then appointed the following delegates to the American Dental Association: Drs. J. R. Thompson, J. S. Thompson, H. D. Wilson and W. S. Brown.

Dr. Norwood tendered his resignation as a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners. Accepted.

Dr. Thomas T. Moore was elected to fill the unexpired term of four years. The annual vacancy was filled by the election of Dr. G. F. S. Wright to serve for the term of five years.

On motion of Dr. J. R. Thompson, the election of the members of the Examining Board was declared to be unanimous.

Dr. Wilson suggested the city of Columbia as the next place of meeting, and the time of meeting to be the first Tuesday in June, 1877, at 9 o'clock A. M. Carried.

CASH RECEIPTS.

Dr. G. F. S. Wright, dues.....	\$3 00
“ J. W. Norwood, dues.....	3 00
“ D. L. Boozer, dues.....	3 00
“ J. Q. McDavid, dues.....	6 00
“ H. D. Wilson, dues.....	3 00
“ W. H. Ball, entrance fee.....	5 00
“ H. B. Rice, dues.....	3 00
“ J. R. Thompson, dues.....	3 00
“ W. S. Brown, dues.....	3 00
“ G. B. White, entrance fee.....	5 00
Total.....	<u>\$37 00</u>

Resolutions of thanks were offered and tendered to Drs. Norwood & McDavid for the use of their rooms and other courtesies, including the refined and elegant entertainment of the Association by the lady friends of the above named members, which were adopted by a vociferous cheer.

Thanks were also extended to the Greenville Daily News for part publishing of the proceedings, and to the host of the Mansion House for hospitable entertainment of the members of the Association, and also to the various railroads for the accommodation of reduced rates.

The Association then adjourned.

NOTE.—At a meeting of the South Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners complimentary licenses were issued to the following members by request of the Association: Drs. J. W. Norwood, H. B. Rice, D. L. Boozer, W. H. Ball and G. B. White, D. D. S., of Baltimore College

Signed,

G. F. S. WRIGHT,
Secretary of Board.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5, 1877.

The seventh annual meeting of the South Carolina State Dental Association was held this evening at 9 o'clock, at the Hibernian Hall, President J. W. Norwood, of Greenville, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. A. R. Rude, D. D.

On roll call the following members answered to their names: Dr. J. W. Norwood, President; Dr. J. R. Thompson, 1st Vice-President; Dr. D. L. Boozer, 2d Vice-President; Dr. H. D. Wilson, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. G. F. S. Wright, Recording Secretary; Dr. T. W. Boucher, Treasurer; Drs. J. S. Thompson, Thos. T. Moore, Joseph Quattlebaum, T. B. Legare, G. B. White, W. S. Brown, A. P. Johnston and Wm. L. Reynolds.

The minutes of the last annual session were read and confirmed.

Drs. Thos. T. Moore and J. S. Thompson were appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned in the Committee on Membership.

This committee then reported favorably on the application of Dr. A. P. Johnston, of Newberry.

Drs. Quattlebaum and Legare were appointed to act as tellers. The ballot resulted in the unanimous election of Dr. A. P. Johnston.

Two applications were referred to the Examining Board.

Dr. J. S. Thompson moved that the rules be suspended for this evening. Carried.

Dr. J. R. Thompson offered the following, which was carried:

Resolved, That the Physicians and Surgeons of this city are invited to attend the meetings of the South Carolina State Dental Association.

Dr. Jos. Quattlebaum moved that this Association now adjourn until 9 o'clock A. M. to-morrow. Adjourned.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 6, 1877.

The South Carolina State Dental Association was called to order by President Dr. J. W. Norwood at the appointed hour.

The following members answered to their names: Dr. J. W. Norwood, President; Dr. J. R. Thompson, 1st Vice-President; Dr. H. D. Wilson, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. G. F. S. Wright, Recording Secretary; Dr. T. W. Boucher, Treasurer; Drs. T. B. Legare, S. A. White, W. S. Brown, A. P. Johnston and William L. Reynolds.

Dr. Wright called the attention of the President to the fact that one member, Dr. J. B. Patrick, of the Examining Board, was absent, whereupon the following resolution was offered by Dr. W. S. Brown, which was carried:

Resolved, That the vacancy in the Board of Examiners caused by the absence of Dr. J. B. Patrick be temporarily filled.

Dr. Brown nominated Dr. T. B. Legare to fill the vacancy temporarily.

Dr. Boucher moved that the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot in favor of the nominee. Dr. T. B. Legare was therefore unanimously elected.

Dr. H. D. Wilson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three to take some action in offering suitable resolutions on the death of our late fellow-member W. A. Williams.

On unfinished business, Dr. W. S. Brown read an elaborate report on all that could be gleaned concerning the early history of this Association, collected from Charleston papers and the Dental Cosmos. This interesting report caused Dr. J. R. Thompson to offer the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the report of Dr. Brown be placed in the hands of the Recording Secretary, and that the thanks of this Association be tendered to Dr. W. S. Brown for his able report.

Dr. A. P. Johnston suggested that arrangements be made with depot managers for the exhibition of instruments.

Dr. G. F. S. Wright offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to devise a plan whereby the dental depots may be induced to exhibit at our meetings new and improved appliances, and that Dr. A. P. Johnston be chairman of said committee.

The President appointed on this committee Drs. A. P. Johnston, H. D. Wilson and W. L. Reynolds.

Dr. J. R. Thompson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of two to operate at a clinic to be held at 4 o'clock P. M.

The President appointed on this committee Drs. G. F. S. Wright and Thomas T. Moore.

Dr. Moore begged to be excused; he could not possibly hold a clinic this afternoon, but would probably do so to-morrow.

The President then appointed Dr. D. L. Boozer to act this afternoon instead of Dr. Moore.

The subject for an appointed clinic was then discussed by Drs. Thompson, Johnston, Boucher and Wilson.

The President introduced the subject of mechanical dentistry.

Dr. Thompson explained the working of celluloid by Stuck's method with the tin dies, using an open vessel.

Dr. Brown inquired whether Dr. Thompson found any difficulty in removing the case from the tin cast.

Dr. J. S. Thompson replied that with full upper cases he found less trouble than with rubber, but with partial sets it proved so difficult that he had almost abandoned the process, yet that he sometimes succeeded very well by cutting off the remaining teeth with a saw.

Dr. J. R. Thompson here asked if there was not a difficulty encountered by the uncertainty of the fit.

In reply to this question Dr. J. S. Thompson said that he had never met with any difficulty in that direction, and that by using plain teeth the breaking is avoided.

Dr. Boucher stated that he has used Stuck's method, though not now to the same extent as formerly.

Dr. J. S. Thompson explained his mode of venting the impression.

Dr. T. B. Legare stated that he desired to speak a word in favor of Dr. Teague's "Impression Compound," on account of its rapidly drying and producing a fine sharp cast.

Dr. Boucher wanted to know if the polished plates were to be used always.

Dr. Thompson replied that he derived a great advantage in doing so.

Dr. Brown inquired if Dr. Legare had found any difficulty in separating the case from the die.

Dr. Legare said that he had not.

Dr. Boucher asked Dr. J. R. Thompson if in his practical experience he had ever found the celluloid somewhat deficient in tenacity, the teeth therein getting loose.

Dr. Thompson replied that he considered it fully as strong and tenacious as rubber.

Dr. J. R. Thompson stated that he, like his friend Dr. W. C. Black, would say that he hardly ever made a failure, and recommended the new steam apparatus. He spoke of the necessity of an excess of material for the reason that the plate in contracting or cooling drew to the teeth. He uses almost entirely plain teeth.

Dr. Johnston arose to state that he was free to endorse two things: Tilting the cast and Dr. Thompson's statement about the one case of an inferior plate.

Dr. J. R. Thompson stated that a new piece had been substituted and had given satisfaction.

Dr. White desired to know if any one had used dry heat.

Dr. J. R. Thompson replied that Dr. Jones had, but that he did not recommend this plan, the material being too inflammable.

Dr. Johnston related that on one occasion he had earnestly solicited a patient to present him with a broken rubber set, broken into three pieces, but that he could not prevail on the patient to part therewith. This had fully convinced him that the wearing of artificial teeth was in many instances a mere matter of habit.

Dr. Boucher related a case similar to the one just stated, also another case very much like that stated by Dr. J. S. Thompson. In the emergency he drilled holes by means of which it could be sewed together. The patient was delighted.

Dr. Boucher raised the question: Are air chambers to be defended or to be condemned?

Dr. Brown thought that the patient was assisted by an air chamber, in learning to wear it, but that it was not necessary.

Dr. J. R. Thompson stated that he used the air chamber. He gave also the experience of the late Dr. McKellar, who had abandoned the use of the air chamber.

Dr. Boucher said that he does not use the air chamber for partial sets.

Dr. Jos. Quattlebaum said that he used no air chamber, but that he scraped the cast across the palatine surface.

Dr. H. D. Wilson called upon Dr. Thos. T. Moore for his experience. The latter replied that his experience in this respect was limited; that he had very soon abandoned its use, because he had found that it changed its shape.

Dr. Thompson asked for opinions on Weston's metal.

Dr. D. L. Boozer desired to know the difference between this and cheoplastic.

Dr. Boucher maintained that there was no difference, and that weight is in its favor.

Dr. J. S. Thompson approved of the advantage of weight.

Dr. Boucher considered weight a secondary matter.

Dr. Thompson wished to know if J. Q. Scott's disks for lower sets had been used by any of the members. That he had been informed they had been successfully employed.

Dr. Boucher, being asked by Dr. J. S. Thompson, related a case of one of his patients who had a plate in his mouth that had not been removed therefrom in eight or nine years.

Dr. Norwood related a case where the plate had not been removed from the mouth in fourteen years.

Dr. Brown said that he considered rubber retainers a great institution with intractable patients. Also reported one failure. Several others had made the trial and failed, but he thought if these parties had persevered in their efforts they would have finally met with success.

Dr. Boozer wished to know if the disk did not cause the plate to hang after being loose.

Dr. Brown replied that such was the case when applied to old plates, but that it did not do so with new ones.

Dr. J. R. Thompson objected to thickness of the lead patterns.

Dr. J. S. Thompson stated that it was especially recommended for shallow arches.

Dr. Moore said in reply to Dr. J. S. Thompson, that although his experience in the matter was not very extensive, yet he must report a perfect success in one case; in another he had failed, finding spongy margins; and that success was attained upon removing the disk and cutting out the surface.

Dr. Johnson wished to hear more of the subject; said that he had corresponded with the inventor, who had impressed him with the idea that he was fully convinced of the success of the invention, and thought it good for flat-mouthed patients, but did not expect any success with a steep arch.

Dr. Brown said that the inventor promised to correct these troubles.

Dr. J. S. Thompson remarked that the proper method was to use two lateral disks instead of one disk.

Dr. J. R. Thompson said that before this subject is dismissed he wished to correct the impression of Drs. J. S. Thompson and Boucher; that he used the new metal constantly and found it to take a fine polish, for which he used plaster and whiting for the investment.

Dr. Moore said that he has had experience in several cases; likes its weight, but finds that it tarnishes a little, and honey-combed during the repair of one case. He had never made an upper plate of this metal.

Dr. Boucher moved to adjourn until 8.30 o'clock P. M., which was carried.

EVENING SESSION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 6, 1877.

The Association was called to order at 8.30 o'clock P. M., President J. W. Norwood in the Chair. On roll-call ten members answered to their names: Dr. J. W. Norwood, President; Dr. J. R. Thompson, 1st Vice-President; Dr. D. L. Boozer, 2d Vice-President; Dr. H. D. Wilson, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. G. F. S. Wright, Recording Secretary; Dr. T. W. Boucher, Treasurer; Drs. J. S. Thompson, T. B. Legare, W. S. Brown, A. P. Johnston.

The committee to draft resolutions on the demise of Dr. West A. Williams presented their report:

Whereas it has pleased God to take from us our genial and faithful co-worker Dr. West A. Williams, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Association has lost one of its most active and zealous workers.

Resolved, That we set apart a blank page in our record book dedicated to his memory.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family.

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be requested to furnish his family with a copy of these resolutions.

Signed

H. D. WILSON,
J. S. THOMPSON,
T. W. BOUCHER.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A ballot was called for on the application for membership by Dr. B. J. Quattlebaum. The ballot was taken and he was unanimously elected.

Dr. J. R. Thompson moved that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the accounts presented. Carried.

Dr. Brown donated one-half the amount for the copying of records, and Dr. Wright donated the other half, the total amount being \$10.00.

Dr. I. H. Alexander exhibited a newly devised clamp for retaining the cofferdam, making it the property of the Association. when the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered Dr. I. H. Alexander for his valuable donation of an improved rubber dam clamp devised by him.

A letter was read from Dr. B. H. Teague regretting his inability to meet his *confreres* in session.

On motion, Dr. Teague was excused.

Dr. Jos. Quattlebaum moved that the Association adjourn until 8.30 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was agreed to.

THIS PAGE

—IS—

RESPECTFULLY SET APART

TO THE MEMORY OF OUR DEPARTED CO-LABORER,

DR. WEST A. WILLIAMS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 7, 1877.

The Association was called to order at 8.30 o'clock A. M., President Norwood in the Chair. On roll-call thirteen members answered to their names: Dr. J. W. Norwood, President; Dr. J. R. Thompson, 1st Vice-President; Dr. D. L. Boozer, 2d Vice-President; Dr. H. D. Wilson, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. G. F. S. Wright, Recording Secretary; Dr. T. W. Boucher, Treasurer; Drs. J. S. Thompson, Jos. Quattlebaum, W. S. Brown, A. P. Johnston, Wm. L. Reynolds, I. H. Alexander, R. J. Quattlebaum.

The Committee on Dental Appliances submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President request the Secretary to correspond with the managers of the different dental depots in regard to sending any new materials or instruments for our inspection, and report at the next annual session.

Dr. A. P. Johnston read an essay on "Material for Filling Teeth," which was well received.

Dr. J. R. Thompson likes the practice of using tin and gold in proximal cavities, placing the tin in the bottom and cohesive gold on the masticating surface. In many cavities he lines the walls with tin, filling the centre with gold. He is of the opinion that such fillings do not leak nor is there an objectionable current of electricity.

Dr. H. D. Wilson inquired how long this mode of working had been tested by him.

Dr. J. R. Thompson replied that he had some cases of less than one year.

Dr. Johnston, being asked, said that he had a case of eighteen months standing which had not given any trouble, and thinks that the filling is unchanged.

Dr. H. D. Wilson reported a case of tin assuming a saucer shape where the teeth were not in contact. He uses amalgam and the oxide of zinc and creosote under it, in some cases using gold. He caps with Hill's stopping. He has never failed by this method.

Dr. J. S. Thompson remarked that he had been very much prejudiced against two metals being placed in contact on account of galvanic action, but the evidence here produced to the contrary made him now feel disposed to try tin and gold as a material

for filling. He thinks well of gutta-percha and recommends it to be softened without being brought into contact with the flame. He does not condemn amalgam; he thinks that it has been unnecessarily abused without giving it a fair trial.

Dr. Johnston here arose to correct an evident misunderstanding. He said that Dr. Thompson does not think that soft foil is as good as tin in contact with the walls. Dr. Johnston added thereto that the facility of working tin must be considered in its favor.

Dr. J. R. Thompson said that tin was soft in the ingot and the foil as a consequence was softer.

Dr. Johnston, recurring to the advantage of tin, said that it was its compatibility.

Dr. Jos. Quattlebaum spoke of Dr. Fersner, of Orangeburg, whose partner had filled teeth with a combination of tin and gold which had given trouble.

Dr. Johnston replied that gold likewise had given trouble.

Dr. J. S. Thompson impressed upon the members the necessity of the metal being in contact with the fluids of the mouth, and considers that os-artificial gives a good foundation for filling.

Dr. H. D. Wilson remarked that he had information from those admitted to be good operators in the forming of proximal cavities that the under cut being continuous weakened the margins and were often broken. He recommends the parallel walls and "cervical" retaining points.

Dr. Brown complimented the conservatism of Dr. Johnston's essay. Experience enabled him to predict a bright future for those who lay a good foundation. He (Dr. Brown) had not used tin and gold in combination. Does not condemn amalgam. He has used gutta-percha, but objects to it on account of its sticky character.

Dr. Johnston said that it is claimed that tin and gold becomes amalgamated.

Dr. Brown then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the thanks of this Association be tendered to Dr. A. P. Johnston for his able and comprehensive essay on filling teeth, and that he furnish the Association with a copy of said essay.

Dr. I. H. Alexander stated that *after* oxidation galvanic action ceased. He cited Dr. Flagg as being an advocate of the use of amalgam and "Hill's stopping," he being the inventor of the *standard* amalgam.

Dr. J. R. Thompson remarked that he was personally acquainted with Dr. Flagg, and that Dr. McKellops had told him that Dr. F. would not fill a tooth with gold.

Dr. J. S. Thompson endorses Dr. J. R. Thompson and thinks with him, that Dr. Flagg speaks possibly too confident of success by the abandonment of the use of gold for filling teeth. He then moved that the subject be dismissed. Carried.

Dr. I. H. Alexander read an unfinished essay on "Artificial Teeth."

Dr. J. R. Thompson offered a resolution of thanks therefor.

Dr. Jos. Quattlebaum inquired of Dr. Alexander how was he to determine which were the best artificial teeth.

Dr. Alexander replied that his essay was still unfinished.

Dr. T. W. Boucher wished to know how Dr. Alexander could read temperament.

Dr. Johnston stated that sometimes he could and sometimes he could not.

Dr. H. D. Wilson thought that country practitioners, having a meager stock of teeth to select from, were the cause of frequent detection in the wearing of artificial teeth; and it might furthermore be accounted for from the fact that in very many instances dentists had to yield to a patient's whim.

Dr. J. R. Thompson here greatly amused the Association by a graphic description of the not uncommon request of "Mrs. Jones" to have teeth like "Mrs. Smith," regardless of proper comparison and fitness. That in imitating nature, especially where large teeth occur, the insertion of equally large teeth frequently gives offense to ladies; but held that a careful study of selecting teeth was very important.

Dr. J. S. Thompson playfully remarked that he had always observed that whenever a set of teeth had been promptly paid for that they had generally given satisfaction to the wearer. He thought that a mutual support of the dentists might accomplish a great deal in this respect. He suggested that it would not be a bad idea to furnish their patients occasionally with a copy of the "Register."

Dr. Wright expressed himself pleased with Dr. Johnston's idea of the necessity of educating our patients to properly appreciate the services of the dental profession.

Dr. T. W. Boucher said that he thought the Code of Ethics a sufficient guide in this matter.

Dr. H. D. Wilson remarked that confidence in each other cultivated more would stop the practice of "shopping."

The subject was then dismissed.

Mr. Stanley's bill was ordered to be paid.

Dr. J. R. Thompson offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Rev. A. R. Rude, D. D., for officiating as Chaplain.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to the various railroads for reduction in fare, and also to his Honor the Mayor of this city for the use of this hall for the purpose of our meetings.

Resolved, That the sum of \$5 be contributed to the janitor for services rendered.

Dr. H. D. Wilson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to purchase a book for the recording of all the Minutes of the Association, also one for the Examining Board.

The following amendments to the Constitution were proposed and adopted:

Article III, Section 6, by adding "and receive the sum of \$25 per annum for his services."

Article VI, Section 1, to be prefaced: "The annual dues shall be \$3 from each member," and after the end of Section 1 "being in arrears three years shall be sufficient cause to be dropped from the roll."

Article VIII, Section 1. After Executive Committee strike out "Committee on Membership."

Article VIII, Section 3. "The State Board of Dental Examiners shall report on all letters of application for membership."

The election of officers being in order Dr. J. S. Thompson moved that the Secretary cast a unanimous ballot in favor of Dr. J. R. Thompson for President, which was agreed to.

The newly elected President acknowledged the honor shown him in a few heartfelt remarks.

The President then appointed the following members to act as tellers: Drs. Wilson and Alexander.

The election for the remaining officers resulted as follows:

Dr. I. H. Alexander.....	1st Vice-President
“ H. D. Wilson.....	2d Vice-President
“ A. P. Johnston.....	Corresponding Secretary
“ G. F. S. Wright.....	Recording Secretary
“ T. W. Boucher.....	Treasurer

Drs. J. S. Thompson and Brown conducted the newly elected President to the Chair, and the retiring President, Dr. J. W. Norwood, read his address.

Dr. Brown wished to have it printed in the “Dental Cosmos.”

Dr. J. R. Thompson was nominated for the vacancy on the Board of Examiners.

Dr. Moore moved to suspend the rules, when Dr. J. S. Thompson was re-elected a member of the Board of Examiners for the term of five years.

The city of Columbia was chosen for the next annual session of the Association, to meet on the first Tuesday in June at 8.30 o'clock P. M., 1878.

Dr. Thos. T. Moore was excused from holding a clinic this afternoon.

The following members were appointed delegates to the American Dental Association: Drs. J. W. Norwood, W. S. Brown, T. W. Boucher, J. S. Thompson, I. H. Alexander and H. B. Teague.

The following members were elected delegates to the Southern Dental Association: Drs. Thos. T. Moore and G. F. S. Wright

The following members were elected to act on the Executive Committee: Drs. W. L. Reynolds, D. L. Boozer and Thos. T. Moore.

The Association then adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday in June at 8.30 o'clock P. M., 1878, at the city of Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 4, 1878.

The eighth annual session of the South Carolina State Dental Association was called to order this evening at 9 o'clock at the Hibernian Hall, President J. R. Thompson in the Chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. A. R. Rude, D. D.

On motion, roll-call was dispensed with.

The Minutes of the last annual session were read and confirmed.

The Executive Committee reported as follows:

Your Executive Committee has secured the use of Hibernian Hall for our meeting. We furthermore state that the Wheeler House will accommodate members of this Association for \$1.50 per day.

The Greenville, Wilmington, and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroads will carry delegates to and from Columbia for three cents per mile each way. The South Carolina Railroad will sell tickets to delegates to return home at two cents per mile upon presentation of a certificate of membership signed by the Secretary of the Association, if such delegates paid full fare for coming to Columbia.

Signed

W. L. REYNOLDS,
D. L. BOOZER,
THOS. T. MOORE,
Executive Committee.

Dr. H. D. Wilson moved that Dr. A. P. Johnston read Dr. Chace's essay to-morrow morning, which was agreed to.

Letters from Drs. R. Atmar Smith and W. P. O'Neal were presented applying for membership of this Association.

Dr. G. F. S. Wright moved to suspend the rules and proceed with the election, the applicants being well known to the Association, which was agreed to.

Dr. I. H. Alexander moved to elect the applicants *viva voce*, which was carried and the applicants were elected members.

Dr. W. C. Wardlaw was asked to address the meeting. He declined doing so just now, but promised to take part in the discussions.

Dr. A. P. Johnston introduced the subject of treating pulps nearly or partially exposed. He recommended the use of gutta-percha for filling.

The President asked what particular cavities he meant.

Dr. Johnston replied that he referred to not very shallow cavities.

Dr. B. H. Teague wanted to know what preparation of gutta-percha Dr. Johnston meant.

Dr. Johnston replied that he meant any preparation of gutta-percha for filling teeth.

Dr. B. H. Teague called for Dr. W. C. Wardlaw's experience with gutta-percha dissolved with chloroform.

Dr. Wardlaw replied that he had expressed his experience in this respect in a condensed essay, and that he would be far better understood were he to read it than to speak about it.

Dr. H. D. Wilson hoped that Dr. Wardlaw would do so in the morning, in order to give those members an opportunity of hearing it who were not here now but were expected to be present at that time.

Dr. Wilson desired to know of Dr. A. P. Johnston what he meant by the term used by him "economy of the tooth substance."

This discussion was continued by Dr. Wardlaw, who advocated gutta-percha for filling lower, buccal and cervical cavities, and stated that he preferred base plate gutta-percha.

Dr. B. H. Teague asked Dr. Wardlaw if he had saturated the gutta-percha with ether. He related a case in his practice for the advocacy of the use of gutta-percha.

Dr. W. L. Reynolds asked Dr. Wardlaw how long he supposed gutta-percha would last, stating that he (Dr. R.) had used some that had done service for thirteen years.

Dr. I. H. Alexander spoke of the plan of covering gutta-percha fillings with gold plate to prevent the former from wearing.

Dr. Teague stated that he had used a piece of tooth for the same purpose with fine effect.

Dr. Johnston continued the discussion, explaining fully his method of working gutta-percha. He recommended softening over warm water.

Dr. J. R. Thompson advised holding this material far away from the flame to prevent burning, but admitted that hot water was best.

Dr. I. H. Alexander said Dr. Flagg used hot water.

Dr. Johnston then read one of Dr. Flagg's cards, in which he repudiates the use of gold for filling teeth.

Dr. B. H. Teague here remarked that that card had suggested to him a standard of prices, and he hoped that it would be thoroughly discussed. He proposed, however, to defer the discussion of that subject until after the reading of the essay tomorrow morning, which was agreed to.

The subject of gutta-percha was further discussed by Dr. Teague, maintaining that it is a first class material for either temporary or permanent fillings.

Dr. A. P. Johnston doubted this.

The President stated that he must be permitted to call it an excellent non-conductor.

Dr. B. H. Teague moved to introduce the subject of capping nerves.

Dr. Johnston said he had used plaster of Paris for this object.

On motion of Dr. Teague, the subject of gutta-percha fillings was dismissed.

Dr. Teague wished to hear from Dr. Alexander, who referred to Dr. W. P. O'Neal.

Dr. O'Neal did not feel prepared to say anything to-night. He remarked that he frequently used paper saturated with carbolic acid. He also stated that a multitude of articles were recommended for this purpose at college.

Dr. Teague said that while many things would answer the purpose it was absolutely essential to avoid pressure.

Dr. I. H. Alexander proposed the following: "Is the probability of saving a nerve greater with young persons than with those advanced in years?"

Dr. Teague thought that the chances in favor of saving a nerve was with persons advanced in years. Metallic capping was spoken of by Dr. Teague and the President.

Dr. Wardlaw thought Dr. Teague was entitled to the credit of being the inventor of the method, but thought metallic cappings were frequently the cause of irritation.

The Association went into a Committee of the Whole on the discussion of the similarity of teeth and bones.

Dr. Teague moved to adjourn to meet at 9.30 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was agreed to.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5, 1878.

The meeting was called to order by the President. The roll was called and the following members answered to their names: Dr. J. R. Thompson, President; Dr. I. H. Alexander, 1st Vice-President; Dr. H. D. Wilson, 2d Vice-President; Dr. A. P. Johnston, Corres-

ponding Secretary; Dr. G. F. S. Wright, Recording Secretary; Dr. T. W. Boucher, Treasurer; Drs. W. L. Reynolds, D. L. Boozer, W. S. Brown, J. B. Patrick, Isaiah Simson, Jos. Quattlebaum, J. B. Quattlebaum, R. Atmar Smith, W. P. O'Neal and E. C. Jones.

The Minutes of the previous evening's session were read, corrected and approved.

Dr. W. S. Brown moved that the action of the Association last night in suspending the rules to elect members shall not be taken as a precedent, and that this rule hereafter be strictly enforced, which was agreed to.

Dr. A. P. Johnston read an essay of Dr. Chase.

Dr. E. C. Jones moved that the thanks of the Association be tendered Dr. Chase, through Dr. Johnston, for the former's essay on "Amalgams."

Dr. J. B. Patrick, being called upon, stated that he had tried most of the amalgams. Stannous gold did not mix in the mortar, but mixed readily in the hand; did not become putty-like, and looks well in the mouth. In the use of a soft tooth it became hard, but he hoped to fill it with gold after a while. Amalgams of the present day do by no means give satisfaction. Specimens of fillings with old amalgam leave nothing to wish for, with the exception of objectionably turning black. A certain old amalgam from England is being tried by him, and he is of the opinion that Stannous gold gives, so far, greater satisfaction than any other amalgam.

Dr. A. P. Johnston also declared that he used Stannous gold with satisfaction, and that with other amalgams tried by him so far he has failed.

Dr. B. H. Teague spoke of the durability of black amalgam.

Dr. Johnston said that Dr. Chase had given his formula to the profession and that the cost to make it was \$12 per ounce.

Dr. J. B. Patrick remarked that the well known fact is to be remembered that the contact between an alkali and an acid produces fermentation.

Dr. W. C. Wardlaw expressed himself highly pleased with Dr. Chase's essay. It afforded him an evidence of a patient and persistent effort in an honest and fair investigation, but, like Dr. Patrick, he was afraid of this amalgam, and thought that it would be a good plan to cut out the margins and re-fill.

Dr. J. B. Patrick expressed his belief that the plastic filling so long sought would eventually be discovered; but, when discovered, he did not think it would be a metal.

Dr. W. C. Wardlaw said that Dr. Winkler, of Augusta, Ga., was experimenting in that direction with a material that resisted concentrated acetic acid, with a fair prospect of final success.

Dr. A. P. Johnston declared his faith in Chase's work. In a private letter to Dr. J. he had informed him that within the past two years he had put in only two gold fillings, Stannous gold having been employed by him.

The subject was dismissed.

Dr. W. C. Wardlaw read an essay on "Gutta-Percha and Chloroform Solution."

Dr. Teague asked for the formula, and Dr. Johnston inquired for his method of application.

Dr. Wardlaw replied: "With a drop tube or an excavator."

Dr. J. B. Patrick expressed his appreciation of this essay and lauded its lucid description. He said that he could almost imagine that he had stood by and followed the operation in its various developments until its completion.

Dr. W. S. Brown stated that he found trouble in preventing its evaporation; that he was gratified to obtain a remedy for children's aching teeth, and that he had successfully used it in capping nerves.

Dr. Wardlaw said he prepared only small quantities at a time because he had encountered the trouble spoken of by Dr. Brown.

Dr. Brown complained of trouble with the color; he never exposed a nerve intentionally.

Dr. Teague moved that the subject be dismissed.

Dr. Teague wished to know if any other colleague had noted the same difference in the amount of irritation when oxychloride of zinc was applied directly to the exposed nerve, or over a thin septum of bone.

The President said that he had always noted its being more severe over the thin bone.

Dr. Teague said he preferred gutta-percha to oxychloride of zinc over the bone.

Dr. Brown uses creosote and oxide of zinc in paste, sometimes on paper. He had likewise used gum sandarac with success; uses the paper for convenience only.

Dr. Johnson inquired how he would account for the increased danger in using oxychloride of zinc over a thin bone.

Dr. Wardlaw said he thought this action being prolonged resulted in chronic irritation.

Dr. Patrick held that the pulp would sometimes recover from the escarotic effect.

Dr. Smith said he had not used the oxychloride at college, and thought that the best material was Royall's nerve capping.

Dr. Boozer, being asked, said that Dr. Brown had expressed his ideas far better than he himself could have done, and that his experience fully accorded with that of Dr. Brown.

Dr. Wilson likewise agreed with Dr. Brown in the use of oxyde zinc and creosote, but did not use it on paper.

Dr. Jos. Quattlebaum thought that the subject was now nearly exhausted. He saturated with creosote, then paper in balsam of fir before filling.

The subject was then dismissed.

Dr. Patrick considered children a desirable class of patients, because by procuring the service of a dentist in early years their confidence was much more readily gained than that of grown persons, and that by once overcoming the dread of a dentist all was gained.

Dr. Wardlaw fully endorsed the views just expressed by Dr. Patrick, and added that the treatment of children's teeth particularly interested him. He also stated that he used amalgam frequently with children.

Dr. Patrick stated that he used Laboraque's solution of soda as a wash for cavities in children's teeth, and applied pulverized nut gall, which would not wash out, and being moreover a powerful astringent would kill the nerve, requiring but little further attention. He would sometimes give it to the parents to apply to their children's teeth.

The next subject for consideration was "Dentists' Fees," introduced by Dr. Teague. He said he was not anxious to lessen his income, but, having the good of both patient and operator at heart, thought that the minimum for gold fillings should be \$2.50. He was of the opinion that the Association should establish a fee which, however, need not be absolutely binding upon the members, taking into consideration the means of the patient.

Dr. Johnston refused to be bound by any fixed rates.

Dr. Wilson here remarked that it might be supposed that we have met here solely for the purpose of regulating our charges.

The subject was dismissed.

Dr. Teague moved that the Code of Ethics be corrected and that a note of the same be made in the margin.

Dr. Thos. T. Moore remarked that it was proposed to make great changes in the organization, substituting sections instead of committees.

Dr. Teague moved to adjourn until 4.30 o'clock P. M., which was agreed to.

EVENING SESSION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5, 1878.

The meeting was called to order at 4.30 o'clock by the President, J. R. Thompson. On roll-call seventeen members answered to their names.

Dr. A. P. Johnston read his essay on "Odontology."

Dr. Patrick asked if salicilic acid had been used by many members of the profession. He deems it the bane of dentistry, producing exostosis and necrosis.

Dr. Johnston stated that he could only give Dr. Chase's experience, and thought its only virtue consists of its disinfectant property.

There being an application before the State Board of Examiners, Dr. B. H. Teague was elected to fill the place of Dr. J. S. Thompson, who was temporarily absent.

An essay was read from Dr. B. H. Rice.

Dr. E. C. Jones moved that it be received as information, and that the Corresponding Secretary convey to the essayist the thanks of this Association for his literary contribution, which was agreed to.

Dr. Jos. Quattlebaum said the law was binding enough but that it was not enforced.

A lively discussion took place about itinerants participated in by Drs. Thompson, Quattlebaum, Alexander, Wilson and Wardlaw. The latter stated a case of indictment in Georgia which resulted in a great deal of good.

The President of the Examining Board, Dr. Brown, reported that the Board recommended to the Association the name of Mr. J. A. Patterson as a suitable person to receive a beneficiary scholarship in the Maryland Dental College.

A resolution was adopted in accordance with the above report. The President appointed the following committees:

On Operative Dentistry—Drs. Thos. T. Moore, J. B. Patrick and B. H. Teague.

On Mechanical Dentistry—Drs. D. L. Boozer, I. H. Alexander and Dr. Johnston.

Dr. Wilson reported a case of a negro for whom he had extracted the right superior canine and first bicusped, developing a bad case of necrosis.

Dr. Patrick stated that he had a similar case, and recommended sulphuric acid.

The next business in order being the election of officers it resulted as follows:

Dr. J. B. Patrick.....	President
“ I. H. Alexander.....	1st Vice-President
“ A. P. Johnston.....	2d Vice-President
“ B. H. Teague.....	Corresponding Secretary
“ G. F. S. Wright.....	Recording Secretary
“ T. W. Boucher.....	Treasurer

The retiring President, J. R. Thompson, asked for further time to deliver his address, and the hour of 10 o'clock to-morrow morning was appointed for that purpose.

Dr. W. S. Brown was elected on the Examining Board for the five years' term.

The city of Charleston was chosen as the place of the next meeting, and the second Tuesday in July, 1879, appointed as the day.

The meeting then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9.30 o'clock A. M.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 6, 1878.

The meeting was called to order at 9.30 o'clock A. M. by the President, J. B. Patrick. Eighteen members answered to their names. The Minutes of the evening session were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read letters of Drs. J. S. Thompson and J. W. Norwood, which were received as information.

Letters of Drs. O. F. Gambati and J. H. E. Milhous were referred to the Examining Board.

Written communications closed.

Dr. W. C. Wardlaw said he wished to call the attention of the meeting to papers contributed by Dr. M. Bissell on the early history of the profession. The Secretary was instructed to write to Dr. Bissell and ask him to prepare these memoirs for publication.

Dr. R. Atmar Smith exhibited a cast of a case of transposition between the molars, the molar supposed to be a temporary tooth.

Dr. H. B. Teague exhibited a tooth taken from an Indian mound in Florida, also a collection of abnormal teeth, which furnished food for thought, and opinions differed, but the conclusion in one case of a molar crown was that it was a permanent tooth; Drs. Brown and Wardlaw agreeing that the marks on said molar crown were caused by exposure to atmospheric influences for a long time.

Dr. J. B. Patrick stated that he had been consulted by Dr. Geddings for his opinion on a case where development had been arrested. He spoke at length, giving his experience, which was alike entertaining and instructive.

The teeth shown by Dr. B. H. Teague, which had been filled by Dr. Eleaser Parmle forty years ago, exhibited a near approach to perfection at that time.

Dr. Brown expressed the wish that all members of the Association would take a cast of all abnormal cases that might appear in their practice for the purpose of exhibition, and present such casts at our next meeting.

Dr. Johnston furthermore desired the members to report the success as well as failures of the different materials used for filling in their practice during the next year.

The officers were then installed by Drs. Brown and J. W. Quattlebaum, each of the officers making an appropriate address, which was received by the Association with applause.

It was moved by Dr. R. Atmar Smith, and seconded, that the election of officers be declared unanimous, which was agreed to.

The retiring President, Dr. J. R. Thompson, then delivered his address.

Dr. Brown moved, notwithstanding the contrary being the rule, that this address should be received with expressions of pleasure, which was agreed to.

The Committee on Operative Dentistry submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed to make a report on "Operative Dentistry" beg leave to state, that on account of the limited time given them they are unable to make an elaborate report, but will request the Association in lieu thereof to accept an essay on "Dental Hygiene." In addition to this the members of the committee will make a verbal report on some interesting cases of every day practice. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed

THOS. T. MOORE,
Chairman.

The following committees were appointed for the ensuing year:

Executive Committee—Drs. R. Atmar Smith, H. D. Wilson, Jos. Quattlebaum, D. L. Boozer and W. L. Reynolds.

Mechanical Dentistry—Drs. E. C. Jones, B. H. Rice, J. B. Quattlebaum, B. A. Muckenfuss and J. R. Thompson.

Operative Dentistry—Drs. B. H. Teague, T. B. Legare, C. C. Patrick, D. R. McCullum and G. B. White.

Delegates to the American Dental Association—Drs. Thos. T. Moore, G. F. S. Wright, W. P. O'Neal, J. W. Norwood and G. B. White.

Delegates to the Southern Dental Association—Drs. Thos. T. Moore, B. H. Teague, H. D. Wilson and G. F. S. Wright.

Dr. B. H. Teague reported several cases. One was reported by Dr. Patrick, it having occurred in his own practice—a filling having gradually moved down on a central incisor until it was shed off at the cutting edge.

Dr. J. R. Thompson related a case of a broken cusp of a molar having been reproduced.

The Committee on Operative Dentistry prevailed on Dr. W. C. Wardlaw to read an essay on "Dental Hygiene," which subject was treated by him in a very humorous nevertheless forcible style, for which essay the Association expressed its merited thanks.

Dr. Brown expressed his high gratification with this essay and heartily endorsed the necessity of cleanliness.

Dr. Muckenfuss, being called upon, said he was in the habit of using a wash prepared by Johnson & Lund.

Dr. Wardlaw stated that he was gratified that his effort had pleased. He had been astonished to find how ignorant patients were of the proper use of the tooth-brush. They seldom rotate the brush or close the jaws while using it.

Dr. Brown was asked what he considered the best method of treating white decay. His laconic reply was, "consult the general practitioner."

Dr. Patrick, by request, furnished the formula of sulphate of zinc 2 gr., aqu 1 oz., for inflammation of the gums; he advocates the removal of tartar with instruments, and a little acid in the clammy condition of the mouth. He also gave the following for keeping the breath pure: Glycerene, 1 part; carbolic acid, 1 part; aqua rosa, 1 part. From five to eight drops to a wineglass of water. Use before retiring. For children: Strong sage tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt; pulv alum and borax $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonful. Sweeten with honey.

Dr. Johnston objects to the use of the toothpick and recommends the use of floss silk.

Dr. Winkler said if the friction of mastication would keep the teeth clean on the side most used he advocated temporary fillings for very soft teeth. He thinks the friction of the brush should not cause the gums to bleed, and regards the formula containing carbolic acid, given by Dr. Patrick, without a superior:

Dr. Teague moved that a committee be appointed by the President to take into consideration the propriety of preparing an essay on dental hygiene, to be incorporated in the school books. Carried.

The Committee on Mechanical Dentistry, through Dr. Johnston, reported that he used celluloid and likes it; but was uneasy when closing the flask. Has not used dry heat.

The Treasurer submitted the following bills, which were ordered to be paid:

News and Courier.....	\$ 4 00
Daily News.....	3 50
G. F. S. Wright.	28 00
W. J. Duffie.....	6 00
Register	10 00
Janitor.....	3 00
Treasurer.....	1 25
Total.....	<hr/> \$45 75

Dr. Thompson submitted the following resolution:

Resolved. That the thanks of this Association are due and hereby tendered to the Hon. John Agnew, of this city; for the use of Hibernian Hall, and the Rev. A. R. Rude, D. D., for clerical services tendered the Association. Also, to the different railroads and hotels for favors in the reduction of fare and rates.

Dr. Teague gave notice that he favored Charleston as a permanent place of meeting, to be considered next year.

The Minutes were read, confirmed, and adopted as a whole.

Clinics ordered to be held at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Association then adjourned to meet in the city of Charleston, on the second Tuesday in July, 1879, at 8.30 o'clock P. M.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7, 1879.

The regular annual meeting of the South Carolina State Dental Association was convened at the office of Dr. J. B. Patrick, Sr., this day. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., President J. B. Patrick, Sr., in the Chair. The other officers present were I. H. Alexander, D. D. S., 1st Vice-President; B. H. Teague, D. D. S., Corresponding Secretary; G. F. S. Wright, D. D. S., Recording Secretary.

The roll being called, the Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter of application from Dr. C. S. Patrick was then read and referred to the Board, on whose recommendation he was elected a member.

On motion, the places of the absent members of the Board were temporarily filled. Dr. B. H. Teague was continued in Dr. J. S. Thompson's place, and Dr. Legare was appointed to fill Dr. T. T. Moore's place.

Dr. J. B. Patrick was excused from acting on the Board this time as one of the candidates had received instruction in his office, and Dr. R. Atmar Smith was elected to serve in his place.

The Treasurer being absent the Recording Secretary was appointed to act in his place. A recess was then taken during which the Board met and examined the applicants, after which a collation was served, all present being invited to partake thereof by the President.

The acceptable refreshments having been enjoyed, the meeting was called to order and adjourned to meet in Augusta, Ga., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th, in joint session with the Georgia Dental Society and National Dental Association.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 8, 1879.

The Association was called to order this day at the office of Dr. Geo. H. Winkler, by the President, Dr. J. B. Patrick, at 1.30 o'clock P. M.

The letters of Drs. J. H. E. Millhouse and J. B. Mosely were referred to the Board, who reported favorably, and the gentlemen were unanimously elected. The meeting was then adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 1.30 o'clock P. M.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 9, 1879.

The meeting was called to order by the President, J. B. Patrick, this day, at 1.30 o'clock P. M.

The letter of the Treasurer, Dr. T. W. Boucher, assigning sickness as his excuse for absence, was then read and received as information.

The application of Dr. A. W. Ross for license to practice was referred to the Board.

Mr. J. M. Quattlebaum applied by letter for the scholarship to the Baltimore College.

Dr. J. S. Thompson applied for the scholarship for Mr. J. R. Smith.

Dr. Wright suggested that these applications be decided by lot. This suggestion being adopted Mr. J. M. Quattlebaum drew the scholarship.

The next business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Dr. W. S. Brown, of Charleston.....	President
“ T. B. Legare, of Camden.....	1st Vice-President
“ G. B. White, of Chester.....	2d Vice-President
“ J. R. Thompson, of Newberry.....	Corresponding Secretary
“ G. F. S. Wright, of Columbia.....	Recording Secretary
“ T. W. Boucher, of Cheraw.....	Treasurer

The newly elected officers being installed the 1st Vice-President, T. B. Legare, took the Chair, and the retiring President was requested to read his address before the joint session to-morrow morning, which he consented to do.

The following resolutions were next offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the South Carolina State Dental Association be tendered to Dr. Geo. H. Winkler for the use of his rooms for our meeting, and also to the railroads and hotels for their reduced rates.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered Dr J. B. Patrick for the elegant entertainment furnished by him, and that we do highly appreciate the same, and also his kindness in allowing this body the use of his rooms for our meeting.

Dr. J. B. Patrick, Sr., was elected to fill the annual vacancy for five years on the Board.

The meeting was then adjourned, subject to the call of the President, to meet in Charleston some time next July, when excursion rates could be obtained.

G. F. S. WRIGHT, D. D. S.,
Recording Secretary.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6, 1880.

The South Carolino State Dental Association was called to order this morning by the President, Dr. W. S. Brown, when the session was opened with prayer by the Rev. A. H. Misseldine.

The roll was called and the Minutes of the preceding meeting were read.

Dr. Boucher objected to the item of expense of the Greenville Daily News.

Dr. Muckenfuss made a motion that the Secretary and Treasurer be authorized to investigate the matter, which was agreed to and the Minutes were confirmed.

The following gentlemen were appointed to fill the vacancies on the Examining Board: Dr. Wilson for Dr. J. B. Patrick, Dr. R. A. Smith for Dr. T. T. Moore, and Dr. Mosely for Dr. J. S. Thompson.

The following letters were referred to the Board and the writers thereof recommended for membership: A. C. Spain, D. D. S., J. Ryerson Smith, D. D. S., A. W. Ross, D. D. S., C. Bunting Colson, D. D. S., M. D., J. T. Calvert, D. D. S., and L. S. Wolfe, D. D. S., and the gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The Executive Committee named as the hours for meeting from 10 to 2 o'clock, which was adopted.

Dr. J. B. Patrick then appointed the hour for meeting of the Board of Examiners to be at 4 o'clock P. M.

Dr. Wilson moved that a night session be held from 8.30 to 10 o'clock. Carried.

The enforcement of the Act regulating the Practice of Dentistry in this State was next discussed by Drs. Patrick, O'Neill, Sessions, White and Colson.

Dr. Boucher made a motion that the Board be empowered to recommend such amendments to the present law as they deemed necessary, and submit the same to this body. Carried.

Dr. J. B. Patrick then read a paper on the importance of the National Dental Association, detailing the plans for its organization, &c., &c.

The President urged on the members the earnest consideration of this matter.

The subject of clinics was introduced by Dr. Boucher, on which Drs. Patrick and Sessions spoke. Dr. Patrick alluded to a plan he had practiced for some time of excising buccal fangs of sup. molars. He performs this operation with an augur drill and then fills the remaining portion with carbolized cat-gut which he prepares himself. Dr. Sessions then cited a case of his where he had drilled through the buccal fang, which was still giving trouble; another case of exfoliation of necrosed bone and cartilaginous formation combined with fistula.

The Committee on Operative Dentistry was next called when Dr. Patrick reported the method of mounting gold crowns on fangs. In his two cases both had given trouble.

Dr. B. J. Quattlebaum stated that a man calling himself Dr. Richmond, demonstrated this process to his class at the Baltimore Dental College for \$50.

Dr. Brown thought the articulation would be difficult, and Dr. Wilson wanted to know what became of the surplus cement.

Drs. Quattlebaum and Wolfe said such crowns were sufficiently secure to allow the tooth to be extracted.

Dr. Sessions asked the best method of supplying an artificial tooth without a plate, the fang being gone.

Dr. Patrick said many methods were recommended, all of which would eventually destroy the adjacent teeth.

Dr. Ross wished to know where amalgam should be preferred to gold and where not.

Dr. Sessions alluded to Dr. Flagg having discarded gold.

Dr. Colson said the shortest answer to this would be where a tooth could not be securely filled with gold amalgam should be used.

Dr. Ross said he thought so too, especially with young, timid patients, where the tooth was deficient in density; also, in proximal cavities difficult to get at.

Dr. White said he thought if he could excavate he could fill with gold.

Dr. Sessions asked Dr. Patrick for his idea, who stated that where he could and patients would pay for it he filled with gold, but he used amalgam in a great many cases. Plastic preparations stand a great deal better in some mouths than in others. Tin gave good results. The zinc preparations stand best in alkaline saliva. Tartar should be removed thoroughly, treating the mouth with sulphuric acid, and then using a carbolic acid or zinc mouth-wash to neutralize the viscid saliva.

Dr. Sessions asked if it were possible to save teeth where tartar had made them very loose.

Dr. Colson said that lancing the gum parallel to the fang would result in tightening them.

Dr. Ross said he had been a patient of Dr. Riggs, in 1875, and had not yet recovered from the effects of his treatment.

The reading of the rough Minutes were deferred till morning, the hour of adjournment having arrived. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order this evening at 8.30 o'clock, President Brown in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to take some action in regard to the death of Dr. L. D. Owens: Drs. Wright, Wilson and Colson.

A letter from Dr. Alenander was next read and received as information, and the subject of Operative Dentistry was continued.

Dr. Brown said he thought it good practice to sacrifice a six year molar in crowded conditions, equalizing their loss by extracting their antagonist also. Sometimes a bicuspid could be extracted with benefit.

Dr. Boucher said these cases bothered him very much. His son, eighteen years old, had prominent canines and the first molars were good. This case perplexed him.

Dr. Patrick said our Northern brethren took great pride in saving these teeth, but the result scarcely justified the large operations. If the molar was perfectly sound he would extract a bicuspid. In cases of prominent sup. teeth, he would extract these teeth and encourage the growth of the inferior maxilla.

Dr. Boucher extracted in another case the lower molars with satisfactory result, and related his trouble with a case of abrasion. Was advised to build on them.

Dr. Patrick told his experiment with salycilic acid, and said it caused a deposit of nodules of silicon.

Dr. Ross said he understood Dr. Patrick to recommend building up the molars to relieve the pressure on the dentine over the nerves of the incisors.

Dr. Patrick said there were some persons who had but few teeth to use for all purposes which appeared to increase their tenacity, causing exostosis to be developed throughout or a hypertrophied condition. He then related a case which he had seen last summer of a very difficult extraction and a very large exostosis. He asked if a living nerve could be in an ulcerated tooth.

Dr. O'Neil said he had a case that did appear to be living, and ulceration was present.

Dr. Patrick related a case of more than one such idiosyncrasy in the same mouth.

Dr. Sessions said he would like to ask the gentleman a question about the treatment of calcified nerves and the action of carbolic acid in such cases.

Dr. Patrick said these cases were very troublesome as inflammation was very likely to ensue. Carbolic acid might treat it successfully.

Dr. Brown had known some of the calcified nerves to be extracted entire.

The meeting was adjourned to meet in the morning.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7, 1880.

The meeting was called to order this morning at 11 o'clock, President Brown in the Chair. The roll was called and the Minutes read and confirmed.

Application of J. M. Quattlebaum, D. D. S., for membership, and also that of R. C. Young, D. D. S., was referred to the Board.

Mechanical Dentistry was the subject next called.

The rules were suspended by a unanimous vote and Drs. Young and Quattlebaum were elected members of the Association.

Dr. C. C. Patrick went back to the subject of Operative Dentistry, and discussed at length the fact that a tooth might have a live nerve in it and still be abcessed.

Dr. Brown admitted the correctness of the proposition, provided the distinction was made between ulcerated periosteum and true alveolar abcess.

Dr. Wright agreed with Dr. Brown, that when the sac was at the apex of the root the nerve could not be alive. The only trouble was in the difference of the terms used which did not express a correct idea.

The subject was passed.

The amendment to the law regulating dentistry was considered and adopted, and a committee appointed consisting of Drs. Wright, Patrick, Moore and the President.

Dr. Patrick showed some rubber and corundum disks. Dr. Wright showed a heater for plastic fillings and a rack for warming instruments, made by Dr. B. H. Teague.

Dr. Wilson then moved that the President be requested to read his address at the present time, as he was forced to be absent from the meeting in the afternoon.

Dr. W. S. Brown then read a chaste, forcible and very practical address, and a copy was requested by the Association.

Dr. R. Atmar Smith next exhibited an apparatus for working celluloid.

Dr. J. B. Patrick asked that some one give an account of pivoting.

Dr. Brown said nothing came up to the plate tooth with gold backing and gold pin and wood bushing.

Dr. Ross objected to the wood, and said he found gutta-percha better on account of the effect of moisture in wood.

Dr. Brown said experience justified his practice.

Dr. Patrick agreed with Dr. Brown.

Dr. Solomons found the wood unpleasant and used a hollow wire and gold pin.

The meeting then adjourned, on motion of Dr. Boucher, to meet at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association was called to order at 4 o'clock P. M.

Dr. White read a letter from Dr. Hodgkin giving the preference to rubber over celluloid.

The next business was the election of officers. The election of President resulted in the unanimous choice of Dr. B. A. Muckenfuss, the vote being cast by the Secretary. Dr. G. B. White was unanimously elected 1st Vice-President, the Secretary casting the vote. Dr. J. T. Calvert was elected 2d Vice-President, and Dr. R. A. Smith Corresponding Secretary. Dr. Wright was re-elected Recording Secretary, and Dr. Boucher Treasurer.

A letter from Dr. A. P. Johnson was received as information.

Dr. C. C. Patrick, in the Chair, appointed Drs. Quattlebaum and Colson to install the officers elect.

Dr. Muckenfuss, upon being installed, addressed the Association in terms awakening a hearty response in the hearts of all present.

Dr. White next made a neat little speech, Dr. Calvert thanked the gentlemen, and Dr. Smith made good promises.

The election for the next place of meeting was then held and Cheraw was chosen, the time being the first Tuesday in May.

The scholarship to the Baltimore College was given to Mr. N. A. Teague.

A letter from Prof. Buckingham to Dr. McDavid was then read, when the meeting adjourned to meet at 8.30 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock P. M., Vice-President G. B. White in the Chair.

The committee submitted the following preamble and resolution on the death of Dr. L. D. Owens:

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Dr. L. D. Owens, who was a worthy member and an earnest worker of our body, we extend the sympathy of this Association to his bereaved family.

Resolved, That a page of our Minute book be inscribed to his memory, and a copy of this preamble and resolution be sent to his family.

The above being adopted the meeting was adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday in May, 1881, in Cheraw.

THIS PAGE

—IS—

RESPECTFULLY SET APART

TO THE MEMORY OF OUR DEPARTED CO-LABORER,

DR. L. D. OWENS.

CHERAW, S. C., May 3, 1881.

The South Carolina State Dental Association met this morning, President B. A. Muckenfuss in the Chair. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. O. F. Gregory. The roll being called, the Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

The following gentlemen were then appointed to fill vacancies on the Board of Examiners: Drs. Ross, Smith and Spain.

The letters of application for membership of Drs. J. B. Patrick, Jr., of Charleston, S. G. Thompson, Abbeville, and J. A. Harmon, of Prosperity, were referred to the Board, and a recess of fifteen minutes taken for the Board to act. The gentlemen were recommended and unanimously elected.

The hours appointed for meetings, as fixed by the Executive Committee, were from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and from 8.30 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

The application of Mr. E. C. Ridgell for a license was referred to the Board.

The Corresponding Secretary then read letters from the Corresponding Secretary of the Georgia Dental Society inviting the dentists of this State to attend their meeting in Savannah, May 10, 1881; and also one of the same character from the North Carolina Dental Association to their meeting on July 19.

Dr. Johnston moved that these letters be received as information and accepted; the Secretary to forward a copy of this action in answer.

General Prince, of Cheraw, Dr. Hume, of Washington, Dr. C. Kollock and Dr. Wilson were introduced by Dr. Boucher.

Dr. Wright moved that a Committee on Dental Appliances be appointed, which was agreed to and the following named gentlemen appointed: Drs. Boucher, Johnston and Wright.

Dr. Johnston introduced the subject of Mechanical Dentistry, alluding to an apparatus for washing celluloid, and cited a case of his in which he had used celluloid for gums in connection with bowspring rubber plate.

Dr. Brown said he had often heard persons speak of using celluloid without its discoloring, but his experience of four years did not verify this fact.

Dr. Johnston said he had found some which retained its color.

Dr. White said he had seen one celluloid plate which had been worn one year but had turned black. The patient was a dyspeptic.

Dr. Johnson said he believed it would change color any how.

Dr. Brown stated that he had found trouble in mending plates.

Dr. White wanted to know if any one had used the new mode heaters.

Dr. Smith asked if any one had used the vulcanized gutta-percha, and said that he had made a plate of it.

Dr. Brown spoke favorably of loaded rubber for lower plates.

Dr. Boucher said he did not like a heavy plate.

Dr. Johnson said there must be a cause for such diversity of opinion, and gave a case in his practice where the muscles and glands overlapped the ridge in which he had succeeded with weighted rubber.

Dr. Wright asked what was the best class of artificial work.

Dr. Brown said continuous gum work, as represented to him in a recent work.

Dr. Johnston said that he thought there was no one material suitable for all cases, and he did not believe a swaged plate could be made to fit as accurately as a cast or moulded one.

Dr. Ross then recounted a case of a lady who had paid \$800 for gold and continuous gum that had not given satisfaction, but was finally suited with a rubber plate.

Dr. Spain told of a case of continuous gum which would sustain sixty pounds.

Dr. Thompson said he had seen the case of Dr. Spain's, and thought platina could be swaged easily and detailed an easy method to repair, and said that he thought only entire sets could be made of it.

Dr. Spain then spoke of the inflammation resulting very often from rubber plates.

Dr. Johnston said celluloid would produce the same result if not kept clean.

Dr. Boucher said he had seen an artificial set that had been broken and tied together with thread and had been worn comfortably for some time.

Dr. Smith then exhibited an old impression cup which had been given to him by some old dentist.

The meeting was adjourned to meet again at night.

The Board met at 3 o'clock P. M., and after examining Mr. E. C. Ridgell, granted him a temporary license.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 o'clock P. M., President Muckenfuss in the Chair, in the parlor of the Cheraw Hotel, as the weather was too inclement to return to the town hall.

Dr. Boucher stated that the Association had been invited by Dr. Kollock to a collation at 1 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

Dr. White moved that the invitation be accepted, which was agreed to.

Dr. Ross moved that Dr. Kollock be thanked by the Executive Committee for this compliment. Agreed to.

Dr. Ross called the attention of the members to a method of getting an articulation which had been told to him by Dr. Harmon.

Dr. Harmon was called upon to demonstrate his method, which he did; after which the meeting was adjourned to meet an hour earlier to-morrow.

Drs. Wright, Brown and White were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable tribute of respect on the death of Dr. W. L. Reynolds.

CHERAW, S. C., May 4, 1881.

The meeting was called to order at 9.30 o'clock A. M., President Muckenfuss in the Chair. The Minutes were read, corrected and approved.

The Committee in Memoriam reported by resolutions, which were adopted.

The Committee on Dental Appliances was next called, and the merits of the portable chair invented by Dr. Ross was discussed by the members generally.

Dr. Kollock having kindly offered the use of his microscope, and his services in using it, several specimens were examined.

Dr. Wright moved that a committee be appointed to assist Dr. Kollock and report on specimens. Carried.

The Chair appointed Drs. Johnston, J. B. Patrick, Jr., and White on said committee.

Dr. Smith exhibited specimens of work executed by Dr. G. McDonald about twenty years ago on metal, and an impression cup with adjustable movements; also, a cast of four central incisors, superior, showing an osseous union of two of them.

Dr. Bull exhibited a supposed calcified nerve, but the committee could not be certain even after the microscopical examination. Recess was then taken.

After the recess thanks were tendered to Dr. Kollock for favors received.

Dr. Patrick exhibited a case of interstitial growth on a right superior central incisor. There was a yellow spot on the labial surface when first seen near the gum, and it was gradually coming down to the cutting edge of the tooth.

Dr. Patrick said that his father has had cases where the tooth had been filled near the gum and the filling gradually advanced to the cutting edge, and he had one case where the filling was finally shed off.

The application for the Baltimore scholarship from Mr. John L. Stokes was granted.

Dr. Kollock adjusted his microscope and the Committee on Abnormalities assisted by him examined several specimens, when the meeting was adjourned to attend Dr. Kollock's collation.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order this evening at 8 o'clock, President Muckenfuss in the Chair. The Minutes were read, corrected and confirmed.

The Committee on Abnormalities next reported.

Dr. Johnston read Dr. Tucker's address delivered before the American Academy of Dental Science, October 27, 1880, the merits of which were thoroughly discussed by Drs. White, Patrick, Ross, Rice, Thompson, Brown, Boucher and Smith, when the subject was passed.

Dr. Patrick then cited some cases of replanting, from his practice, the success of which he said was all that could be desired.

Dr. Kollock said he had a very limited experience in this line, but when he was a boy thirteen years old he had a left lateral knocked out while at school. The teacher having heard of replanting sent him to a doctor who put back the tooth, which did him good service for many years afterward. He also told of a tooth he had extracted through the cheek.

Dr. Johnston told of a tooth he had extracted that was lying horizontally in the alveola process.

Dr. White told of a case of abscess discharging through the nose, and then wanted to know if any one had read Dr. Flagg's new book.

Dr. Johnston said he felt interested in the subject, and thought that if he understood it aright Dr. Flagg was practicing on correct principles.

Dr. White objected to the universal use of heavy cohesive gold under heavy malleting, and he advocated soft foil. He spoke of a filling of the latter which was still good and had been in thirty-five years.

Dr. Johnson said he liked soft foil but objected to metals generally on account of thermal changes.

Dr. Rice said he liked plastic fillings but objected to Dr. Flagg's method.

Both of these gentlemen admitted that teeth did not decay under oxychloride fillings.

Dr. Patrick said he wanted to know if Dr. Johnston would fill a pin-head cavity with oxychloride, and was answered no.

Dr. Spain said that Dr. Flagg was misunderstood; that his cards saying no gold used was because he filled a class of teeth that could not be filled with gold.

Dr. Ross spoke at some length on filling teeth, and a microscopical examination of cohesive gold fillings gave them the appearance of a basket of chips.

Dr. Johnston then introduced the subject of treating and filling abused teeth.

Dr. Thompson said his experience was limited, but he generally used simply raw cotton, and had no cause to complain.

Dr. Johnston said he was willing to use any material which would save the teeth.

Dr. Spain said he had filled seventy-five or one hundred with cotton, and had to remove about three of them.

Dr. Johnston said that non-metallic fillings, except gutta-percha, would wash out.

Dental porcelain was highly advocated by Drs. Boucher and Patrick.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

CHERAW, S. C., May 5, 1881.

The meeting was called to order at 9.15 o'clock A. M., President Muckenfuss in the Chair.

Dr. White moved that the calling of the roll be dispensed with.

The Minutes were then read, corrected and confirmed.

The following preamble and resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Cheraw were then read and adopted :

Whereas the hospitable entertainment of the South Carolina State Dental Association by the citizens of the pretty little town of Cheraw, S. C., call for some expression of thanks to show our appreciation of the attentions received ; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to the authorities our thanks for the use of this hall ; also, to Dr. C. Kollock for his assistance and the use of his microscope, and also for his kindly attention generally, and especially his very enjoyable collation.

Resolved, That we express our thanks to the citizens for favors received, and last but not least to "mine host" of the Cheraw Hotel, D. J. Gasherie.

It was moved and carried that the sum of five dollars be given to the janitor.

Dr. Wright was then re-elected to serve on the Board of Dental Examiners for five years.

The election of officers resulted as follows :

Dr. T. W. Boucher, Cheraw.....	President
" G. B. White, Chester.....	1st Vice-President
" J. B. Mosely.....	2d Vice-President
" A. P. Johnston.....	Corresponding Secretary
" G. F. S. Wright, Columbia.....	Recording Secretary
" R. A. Smith, Charleston.....	Treasurer

The officers were installed by Drs. Brown and Rice, when Ex-President Muckenfuss read his address and Charleston was selected as the next place of meeting during the holding of the Floral Fair.

The meeting was then adjourned.

G. F. S. WRIGHT, D. D. S.,
Recording Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas it has pleased the Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst by death Dr. W. L. Reynolds, a worthy and honorable member of our Association and of the dental profession; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Association mourns the loss of our departed brother, and we do extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That a blank page in our Minute book be inscribed to his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family.

THIS PAGE

—IS—

RESPECTFULLY SET APART

TO THE MEMORY OF OUR DEPARTED CO-LABORER,

DR. W. L. REYNOLDS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18, 1882.

The regular annual meeting of the South Carolina State Dental Association was convened here to-day, at Dr. R. A. Smith's office, President Boucher in the Chair.

The roll was called and the Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

The election of members being next in order, the letters of the following gentlemen were read and referred to the Board: Drs. F. K. Ruff, J. Allen Miles, W. Cuttino Wilbur, Louis P. Dotterer, C. T. Dowling and J. C. Oeland.

Drs. B. H. Teague and W. P. O'Neil were appointed to fill the vacancies on the Board.

Dr. C. C. Patrick, Chairman of the Committee of the Charleston Dental Association, stated that a steamer had been chartered for Thursday next and invited this body, their wives and lady friends, to accompany them on an excursion up the Ashley River.

A resolution was then made to remit all dues exceeding \$5. A good deal of discussion was afforded by this resolution, but finally it was adopted.

Resolutions to invite students to attend our meetings was then adopted.

A recess was then taken to wait for the report of the Board on the letters of application received. The Board recommended the above named gentlemen, and the rules being suspended they were unanimously elected.

Dr. J. B. Patrick then stated that on the following afternoon he would exhibit a piece of mechanical work and give a detailed account of the same.

Dr. Teague moved that the dentists of the city be requested to present to this body any cases of interest which they might have on hand, which was adopted.

Dr. Teague then reported a case of his, a cleft palate, where he at first used soft and afterwards hard rubber.

Dr. Patrick said he approved of the latter in such cases.

Dr. Teague, Chairman of the Committee on Operative Dentistry, asked for further time, which was granted.

Dr. Johnston asked to be excused and requested Dr. J. B. Patrick to read his article on the "Rise and Progress of Dentistry in the United States," a paper of some length and couched in language both inspiring and elegant.

Dr. Patrick said the future dentist must know more of medicine generally, and alluded to the necessary testing of saliva; also, to the treatment of diseases by alkaline and acid remedies. Those cases requiring the former, if denied, nature would cause a reaction upon the lime salts of the teeth, &c.

Dr. Johnston said he agreed that a knowledge of medicine was necessary but the cause of decay was not known.

Dr. C. C. Patrick declared that the cause of decay was known, citing the action of chemicals and micro-organisms.

Dr. Johnston asked what faculty pronounced the cause to be an unquestioned fact.

Dr. Patrick said that the standard authorities had, while those who declared the reverse were not worthy of credence.

Dr. Teague said he thought that the gentlemen had gotten outside the bounds of the paper just read, and then spoke at length in favor of higher education, even advocating the attainment of M. D.

Dr. C. C. Patrick said that he hoped to have that degree, but advocated more a higher standard of mechanics.

Dr. Teague said that he did not think the dentist ought to prescribe as a physician but refer each case in his practice to a general practitioner, and insisted that the dentist should know when the patient required general treatment.

Dr. Johnston said that the gentlemen did not differ materially from one another, the difference being that one wanted to go farther than the other.

Dr. J. R. Thompson said he thought that what we needed in education was the education of our patients first.

Dr. Teague said he agreed that the people should be taught.

Dr. Thompson alluded to the difficulty of teaching those who were indifferent.

Dr. Patrick said that the M. D. was not absolutely essential but would be quite an advantage.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, President Boucher in the Chair. The Minutes were read and adopted.

Applications for the Baltimore scholarship were received from B. B. Breeden and W. D. Moses.

The Secretary reported that the scholarship awarded last year had not been used.

Dr. R. A. Smith exhibited an incisor which he had extracted and which had been filled with wood.

Dr. Bull exhibited a tooth with a fissure or opening into the pulp chamber through the fangs at the bifurcation. It was a right inferior molar.

Dr. Teague exhibited an experimental filling in his tooth of amalgam and oxychloride. It showed signs of wear but had been in two years.

Dr. J. R. Thompson, being on the Committee on Operative Dentistry, advocated the electric mallet and said he had hoped that one would have been on exhibition.

Dr. Smith said that Dr. Patrick had one which could be obtained.

Dr. A. P. Johnston reported a case of a child ten years old who had not superior teeth anterior to the six-year molars, the inferior incisors striking on the upper gums.

Dr. Teague said that he would make a plate for such a case.

Dr. Thompson said he thought that the germs of the permanent teeth must have been destroyed during extraction of the temporary teeth.

Dr. Brown said he thought that the best thing to be done for the patient was to make a plate.

Dr. C. C. Patrick reported a case of a man who never had erupted his permanent teeth and at that time he was advanced in years.

A case was reported of a patient having had the incisors extracted, and after wearing the plate for some time erupted a central.

Dr. Dotterer said he had seen the eucalyptus oil used at college and it was not so objectionable as carbolic acid to some patients.

Dr. C. C. Patrick called attention to the dearth of papers, and compared this fact with that of the Georgia meeting.

Dr. J. R. Thompson said he agreed with Dr. Teague about the electric mallet, because he used it with a burnisher to pack amalgam.

Dr. Brown said that he uses tin foil to remove the surplus mercury.

Dr. R. A. Smith read an article on inserting artificial teeth without a plate, from the Dental Headlight.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19, 1882.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by President Boucher.

The resignation of Dr. J. S. Thompson was read and accepted.

Dr. Solomons suggested that a committee be appointed to consider the application for the Baltimore scholarship.

Dr. J. R. Thompson moved that the third applicant proposed by Dr. Wright, Mr. C. Julian Smith, receive the scholarship, which was carried.

Dr. C. C. Patrick read a paper relating to a tumor taken from a patient, and with drawings illustrated the position, &c.

Dr. Boozer then read a paper on the preservation of the teeth.

Dr. Patrick spoke about the members leaving the room during the reading of interesting papers, and made a motion that none of the members be allowed to leave the room except by permission from the Chair, which was agreed to.

Dr. Teague asked if any member had ever taken out a piece of necrosed alveolar process.

Dr. Alexander said that he had a piece in his pocket and exhibited it, giving as much of its history as he could.

Treating and filling pulpless teeth was discussed by Drs. Thompson, Teague and others, each one giving his mode of filling. The meeting was then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order this afternoon at 4 o'clock, Dr. Boucher in the Chair.

This being the hour for Dr. J. P. Patrick's clinic, he introduced his patient and proceeded.

Dr. J. R. Thompson had to postpone his clinic.

Dr. Brown introduced a case of Dr. Teague's, and said that when the Association met in Aiken he would exhibit a case of grafting.

Letters from Drs. Bissell and Chupein were read and received as information.

Dr. J. B. Patrick resigned his position on the Board. The Association accepted it with regret, thanking him for his past services.

Dr. G. B. White was elected to serve for five years on the Board.

Dr. J. B. Patrick, Jr., was appointed to fill Dr. J. B. Patrick, Sr.'s, unexpired term.

The election of officers resulted as follows :

Dr. C. C. Patrick, of Charleston.....	President
" S. G. Thomson, of Abbeville.....	1st Vice-President
" W. P. O'Neil, of Charleston.....	2d Vice-President
" G. F. S. Wright, of Columbia.....	Recording Secretary
" A. P. Johnston, of Anderson.....	Corresponding Secretary
" R. Atmar Smith, of Charleston.....	Treasurer

The officers were then installed by Drs. B. A. Muckenfuss and J. R. Thompson. Ex-President Boucher made a very interesting retiring address. Dr. Patrick took the Chair with a neat speech.

Aiken was chosen as the next place of meeting, about the middle of April, after which the Association adjourned.

G. F. S. WRIGHT, D. D. S.,
Recording Secretary.

AIKEN, S. C., April 17, 1883.

The regular annual meeting of the South Carolina State Dental Association was held here commencing this day. The meeting was called to order at 10.30 o'clock, President Patrick in the Chair. The President then read his address to the Association.

On motion of Dr. J. B. Patrick, a committee was appointed to revise the Minutes of this meeting for publication in the Southern Dental Journal.

The committee appointed consisted of Drs. C. J. Smith, B. A. Muckenfuss and B. J. Quattlebaum.

Dr. B. H. Teague then spoke, welcoming the Association to Aiken.

The Minutes of the preceding meeting were then read and adopted.

The President then announced that Drs. E. Parmley Brown, of New York, and J. S. Thompson, of Georgia, would hold clinics during the meeting, and requested the gentlemen to appoint their time.

Dr. Brown appointed the following day at 9.30 o'clock A. M., and Dr. Thompson the same hour.

Dr. Winkler, of Georgia, then requested Dr. Wardlaw, of Georgia, to exhibit his stomatoscope, which he consented to do.

Dr. Winkler was requested to clinic at the same time with the other gentlemen, using soft foil, to which he kindly consented.

On application license was granted by the Board to Dr. E. C. Ridgell and the following gentlemen were recommended by the Board for membership: Drs. C. Julian Smith, L. E. Meadow and E. C. Ridgell. The rules being suspended, the gentlemen were unanimously elected.

Dr. J. B. Patrick then read his essay on "Interstitial Growth," followed by Dr. W. P. O'Neil on the "Effects of Syphilis on the Teeth and Tonsils."

In case of the softening of teeth, &c., Dr. Walker, of New Orleans, used lime water to supply the lack of lime-salts.

Dr. Winkler said he thought that the administration of lime water in such cases a mistake, as the tissues should be stimulated to enable the organism to assimilate the necessary supply of lime-salts from the food.

Dr. C. C. Patrick said he differed, citing the case of a hen laying soft-shelled eggs.

Dr. Parmley Brown said that the chemical means was the key-note of assimilation and that he had seen bicuspid resting on the gum in a jelly-like mass, had removed them and thought it was an evidence of atrophy. If, he continued, you would ask the mother in such cases, you would most likely learn that the child had an attack of sickness at the time of deposit of lime-salts. The right practice is to administer food which will assimilate. Place in the reach of the child food containing the necessary ingredients and leave the choice to nature.

Dr. C. C. Patrick said that the mother often furnished milk of a very inferior quality, and he thought she ought to be supplied with lime-salts.

Dr. Wardlaw said that the gentlemen did not really differ only as to the method, thinking that minerals not having gone through the vegetable form could not be assimilated; and he thought that the case of the bicuspid was one of premature development.

Dr. Teague said that the power to assimilate was the principal thing. The rapid development of childhood exhausted the supply of lime-salts causing a deficit, and he did not think the lime-salts would have any effect on a healthy hen.

Dr. Winkler started by a contradiction, stating that boys in poor health he had known almost invariably to grow vigorously.

Dr. Parmley Brown said that a little illustration would probably harmonize the differences, and he then related the case of an effort

being made to rear young lions on meat without bones, which had failed, but success was finally achieved by giving them bones and all.

Dr. Wardlaw said he did not agree, but thought physical defects was the cause.

Dr. Catching then said that he was not going to agree or disagree with any one, but merely wanted to impress it on the minds of the younger dentists that the responsibility of this matter was going to rest with them, as the general practitioner was going to shirk it.

Dr. Teague said he thought that the present state of affairs on this subject was not satisfactory, and that the future must reveal the true theory.

Dr. Johnston then furnished some ideas from his experience.

Dr. Teague next read his paper on "Cheap Dentistry."

Dr. Johnston remarked that from the silence no one seemed to know anything about cheap dentistry.

Dr. Catching wanted to know what one was to do where one was fighting against a cheap dentist with a large practice.

Dr. Brown said he thought suicide was preferable to such practice, as fair remuneration was necessary to success.

Dr. Young wanted to know what was to be done.

Dr. Brown said hold up your head and don't fear losing your practice.

Dr. Wilson said that he did not think that he would be appreciated but for his having held on to his prices.

Dr. Johnston said that he had seen people who thought that if a tooth was filled on one side it could not decay on the other, and he would rather save teeth as a poor man than not save any and die rich.

Dr. J. B. Patrick said he had enjoyed the favor and had accumulated a fortune from people who had since become impoverished, and he did some cheap dentistry.

The meeting was then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order this afternoon at 4 o'clock, President Patrick in the Chair.

Dr. Teague spoke of the true value of fillings.

Dr. Brown said he thought that the price should be in proportion to the case, and advocated specific entries and not the term compound.

Dr. Johnston, Chairman of the Committee on Operative Dentistry, read his paper.

Dr. White wanted to know why semi-cohesive gold was better than extra cohesive.

Dr. Johnston, in reply, stated that in passing gold through the flame it became harsh and burnt.

Dr. White said he thought non-cohesive gold was more readily adapted to the walls of a cavity than any other.

Dr. C. C. Patrick stated that the necessity of wedging and the force employed had a tendency to burst the walls of the cavity, and said that cohesive gold in small pieces put in with an electric mallet was the most perfect filling.

Dr. J. B. Patrick advocated soft foil.

Dr. Parmley Brown said that he knew something of the manufacture of gold, and the reason that soft foil was non-cohesive was because the surface was covered with dust and that the clean surface made it cohesive. He also said that in the method of preparing the cavities of bicuspid teeth for delicate ladies, with frail teeth, in the one case you had to save the delicate walls and in the other you could cut away all frail margins and replace them with a more lasting material.

Dr. J. B. Patrick said that he must really compliment the speaker on his splendid achievements but that cohesive gold was his fort, and at the same time he would assert that the gentleman's opinion was not correct as to soft foil being covered with dust; it was the soft gold workers who had given to cohesive gold its reputation.

Dr. Brown said he thought that amalgam was one of God's blessings to mankind, as it was now used for saving teeth by very ordinary skill.

Dr. Winkler said he objected to Dr. Brown's statement about soft foil, and that there was no doubt that the standard of dentistry has been raised by cohesive foil; still he thought the conservative mode was the right one, and advocated soft foil for small cavities with solid walls.

Dr. Patrick said that the oxyphosphate of zinc, in the opinion of Dr. Winder, would destroy the pulp of every tooth capped with it.

Dr. Parmley Brown said that, in his practice, this had not proved to be the case; Dr. Winder had merely made an assertion without any proof.

Dr. White then asked if cohesive gold would adhere to soft foil and was answered in the affirmative by Dr. Winkler. He then stated that he very often combined the two in the same cavity.

Dr. Brown said that if he was offered his choice of soft foil or shoemaker's wax to start a filling with he should infinitely prefer the latter.

Dr. Patrick remarked that if he did he would be stuck sure.

Dr. J. R. Thompson said that Dr. Johnston used tin in place of soft foil under cohesive gold and was much pleased with the result.

Dr. Teague said that practitioners with large practices had got into the habit of using cohesive gold for large remuneration, but it was the exception, not the rule, to teach the use of soft foil at college.

Dr. Wardlaw then read his essay on "Filling Teeth."

Dr. Brown said that this paper contained the key-note of success, and that it was cut and cut boldly.

Drs. Millhouse, B. J. Quattlebaum and Teague were announced as the Committee on Dental Appliances.

The Association then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AIKEN, S. C., April 18, 1883.

The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock, President Patrick in the Chair.

The morning session having been pretty well consumed in clinics, the Association adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order this afternoon at 4 o'clock, President Patrick in the Chair.

A letter was read from Dr. Taft offering a list of questions to be used by the Board of Examiners so that every applicant might have equal examinations, which was referred to the Board.

A letter was then read which accompanied some electrotpe plates of a pamphlet on the preservation of the teeth, which had been presented to the Association by Dr. J. W. Gurley.

Dr. J. B. Patrick moved that a letter of thanks be sent to Dr. Gurley by the Secretary, and that the plates be put into the archives of the Society, which was agreed to.

Mr. Boozer applied for license to practice for one year, which was referred to the Board.

A letter of resignation was received from Dr. F. K. Ruff and was accepted.

A letter of thanks was received from R. E. Lucas, of Charleston, for favors received from the Association.

Dr. J. B. Patrick moved that the sum of \$50 be handed over to the gentlemen of Atlanta, Ga., who would entertain the members of the Southern Dental Association, to help defray expenses, which was adopted.

On motion of Dr. T. T. Moore, the following preamble and resolution were read and adopted:

Inasmuch as some of the dentists of the State would like to attend the meetings of both the Southern and American Dental Association, be it

Resolved, That the President of the Southern Dental Association be requested to confer with the other States to change the time of meeting to two weeks earlier, if practicable, as a request from the South Carolina State Dental Association.

The subject of "Operative Dentistry," from yesterday, was concluded with a very animated discussion on soft and cohesive gold.

Dr. R. A. Smith read his report on "Mechanical Dentistry."

Dr. J. R. Thompson asked if the two bicuspid alluded to in Dr. Smith's paper were firmly secured.

Dr. Catching said that he never made the plate cover the whole roof of the mouth in partial cases.

Dr. Winkler said that he never used air cavities.

Dr. Catching wanted to know what the gentleman used for lower sets.

Dr. Wardlaw said that he used weighted rubber and liked it very much.

Dr. J. S. Thompson was asked about Dr. Evans' method of working celluloid, when he stated that he used metal cast and coated his wax plate with tin foil so as not to allow the celluloid to come in contact with the plaster, and with this method he claims that it will not discolor. He made new pieces in case of fracture.

Dr. J. B. Patrick said that he had not succeeded very well with celluloid.

Dr. Moore said that in short bites it would very soon wear and expose the pins.

Dr. C. J. Smith stated that Dr. Evans' theory as to the cause of discoloration was in working it the old way.

Dr. Catching wanted to know if the gentlemen did not think that in cases of single root teeth—artificial teeth—both crowns and roots

might be made which could be put right into the cavity of the extracted tooth, and remain as firm as a transplanted tooth.

Many cases of teeth made of wood and other materials were mentioned.

The meeting adjourned till 8 o'clock P. M., when the election of officers was to take place.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock P. M. by the President, Dr. C. C. Patrick. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Dr. B. H. Teague.....	President
" S. G. Thompson.....	1st Vice-President
" Dr. W. P. O'Neil.....	2d Vice-President
" Dr. A. P. Johnston.....	Corresponding Secretary
" G. F. S. Wright.....	Recording Secretary
" R. A. Smith.....	Treasurer

Dr. W. S. Brown was re-elected on the Board.

The Baltimore College beneficiary was given to Mr. Faust.

The place of the next meeting was decided to be Spartanburg, on the second Tuesday in July, 1884.

A recess was taken to allow Dr. Wardlaw to clinic with the stomatoscope.

Dr. Wright then proceeded to thank the visiting gentlemen for their attendance and assistance during the meeting, addressing each one separately.

Dr. Teague advocated Dr. Wright's idea of thanking Dr. Parmley Brown, of New York, for his trouble and expense in coming so far to add to the interest of our meeting.

Dr. Winkler responded to Dr. Wright's address, in behalf of Georgia, and did it with his usual grace and eloquence.

Dr. Catching endorsed Dr. Winkler's remarks.

Dr. Wardlaw expressed his thanks and good wishes in a very graceful manner, and was followed by Dr. Thompson, who made a very creditable ending to the responses from Georgia.

The meeting was then adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AIKEN, S. C., April 19, 1883.

The meeting was called to order this morning at 9 o'clock by President C. C. Patrick.

There was no report from the Committee on Dental Hygiene.

The report of the Committee on Dental Education was answered by a paper from Dr. L. P. Dotterer, which was well received.

Dr. Teague said that he had had five years of private instruction, and believed it of great benefit, provided the preceptor did his duty.

Dr. J. Quattlebaum insisted on the importance of the student having natural mechanical talent together with a love of study.

The subject was then passed.

On motion of Dr. Wright, it was decided to have 1,000 copies of the revised Constitution printed, and a copy of the pamphlet presented by Dr. Gurley, and also a copy of the State law appended.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted :

Resolved, That the Secretaries and Treasurer be required to obtain and have printed a list of all the dentists in the State.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered to Capt. W. M. Jordan, Clerk of the Court for Aiken County, for the use of this hall, and to the citizens for their kindness and general courtesy toward this body during our stay here, and that the sum of five dollars be paid to the janitor for his services.

Resolved, That each and every dentist in the State be requested by our Corresponding Secretary, in the name of the Association, to try to influence members of the State General Assembly to urge the passage of an Act amending the law regulating dentistry so that dentists in active practice be excused from jury duty.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to solicit contributions from the dentists in this State in behalf of the widow of our lamented brother dentist Dr. Marshall H. Webb, and the same be donated in the name of this Association.

Drs. G. F. S. Wright, E. A. Smith and H. D. Wilson were appointed on that committee.

Dr. J. R. Thompson being absent at the regular time for the reading of his paper, was then requested to read it, to which he complied, and furnished very many interesting facts for consideration.

Drs. White and Teague objected to the assertion that more strong drink was used by the dentists than by the members of any other profession, and cited a practical case to prove it.

Dr. J. Quattlebaum coincided with the views of Drs. White and Teague.

Dr. Wright then complimented the Association on the increased number of papers brought forward at this meeting and on the good style of each and every one of them.

The officers were then installed by Drs. White and Wolfe, and after a very appropriate address by Dr. Teague, the meeting was adjourned to meet in Spartanburg on the second Tuesday in July, 1884.

G. F. S. WRIGHT, D. D. S.,
Recording Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT

TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY AND PROTECT THE PEOPLE AGAINST EMPIRICISM IN RELATION THERETO IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to engage in the practice of dentistry in the State of South Carolina unless said person or persons shall have received a diploma from the faculty of some dental college, duly incorporated under the laws of this or some other State of the United States, or foreign government, in which is annually delivered, in good faith, a full course of lectures and instructions in dentistry, or shall have obtained a license from a board of dentists duly authorized and appointed by this Act to issue such license.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the South Carolina State Dental Association, at the next annual meeting thereof after the passage of this Act, to elect a Board of Examiners, to consist of five members, to be known by the title of the Board of Dental Examiners in the State of South Carolina. The members of this Board shall, at the first election, be elected for terms of one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, or until their successors shall have been elected. And it shall be the duty of the South Carolina State Dental Association, at each subsequent annual meeting thereof, to elect a person for the term of five years to fill the place of the member of the Board whose term of office shall at that time expire, and also to fill such vacancies in the Board as may have occurred during the year. And if at any regular meeting of the Board any member or members shall fail to be present, the South Carolina State Dental Association may, at its discretion, declare the office of such absentee to be vacated, and may proceed to elect a new member or members for the unexpired term of such person or persons, or it may elect a member or members to fill, temporarily, the place or places of such absentees. This Board shall be organized by the election of a President and a Secretary.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Board of Examiners to meet annually, at the time and place of meeting of the South Carolina State Dental Association, giving thirty days' notice in the public newspapers, published in not less than three different places in the State, viz., one in Charleston, one in Columbia, and one in Greenville, of such annual meeting. Secondly, to prescribe a course of reading for those who study dentistry under private instructions. Thirdly, to grant a license to any applicant who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of having graduated, and received a diploma from any Incorporated Dental College in good standing with the profession, without fee, charge or examination. Fourthly, to grant licenses to all other applicants who undergo a satisfactory examination. Fifthly, to keep a book in which shall be registered all persons licensed to practice dentistry in the State of South Carolina. The expenses of said license shall be fifteen dollars, to be paid by the licensee. And that all persons who do now hold, or may hereafter hold, a license to practice dentistry in this State shall become a member of the South Carolina State Dental Association immediately upon the obtaining of said license: *Provided*, He shall be allowed to waive his right of membership.

SEC. 4. That the books so kept shall be a book of record, and a transcript from it, certified by the officer who has it in keeping, with the common seal, shall be evidence in any Court of the State.

SEC. 5. That three members of said Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and should a quorum not be present on the day appointed for their meeting, those present may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present.

SEC. 6. That one member of said Board may grant a license to an applicant to practice until the next regular meeting of the Board, when he shall report the fact, at which time the temporary license shall expire; but such temporary license shall not be granted by a member of the Board after the Board has rejected the applicant.

SEC. 7. That every dentist in this State be required to keep a record of all cases treated in his practice, in accordance with a form to be designated by the South Carolina State Dental Association, and furnish his patient with a copy of the same, if so desired by the patient.

SEC. 8. That any person who shall, in violation of this Act, practice dentistry in the State of South Carolina for fee or reward shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any person from extracting teeth.

SEC. 9. That on trial of such indictment it shall be incumbent on the defendant to show that he has authority under the law to practice dentistry to exempt himself from such penalty.

SEC. 10. That all fines collected shall inure to the educational fund of the County where the offender resides.

SEC. 11. That those who have been in the regular practice of dentistry in the State prior to the passage of this Act are exempt from the provisions of the same, except Section 7 of this Act.

SEC. 12. That the South Carolina State Dental Association is hereby made a body politic and corporate, shall have and use a common seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and be empowered to make all necessary by-laws not inconsistent with the State laws and Constitution.

SEC. 13. That this Act shall continue in force until repealed.

Approved February 23d, 1875.

A CIRCULAR FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE TEETH AND HOW TO SAVE THEM.

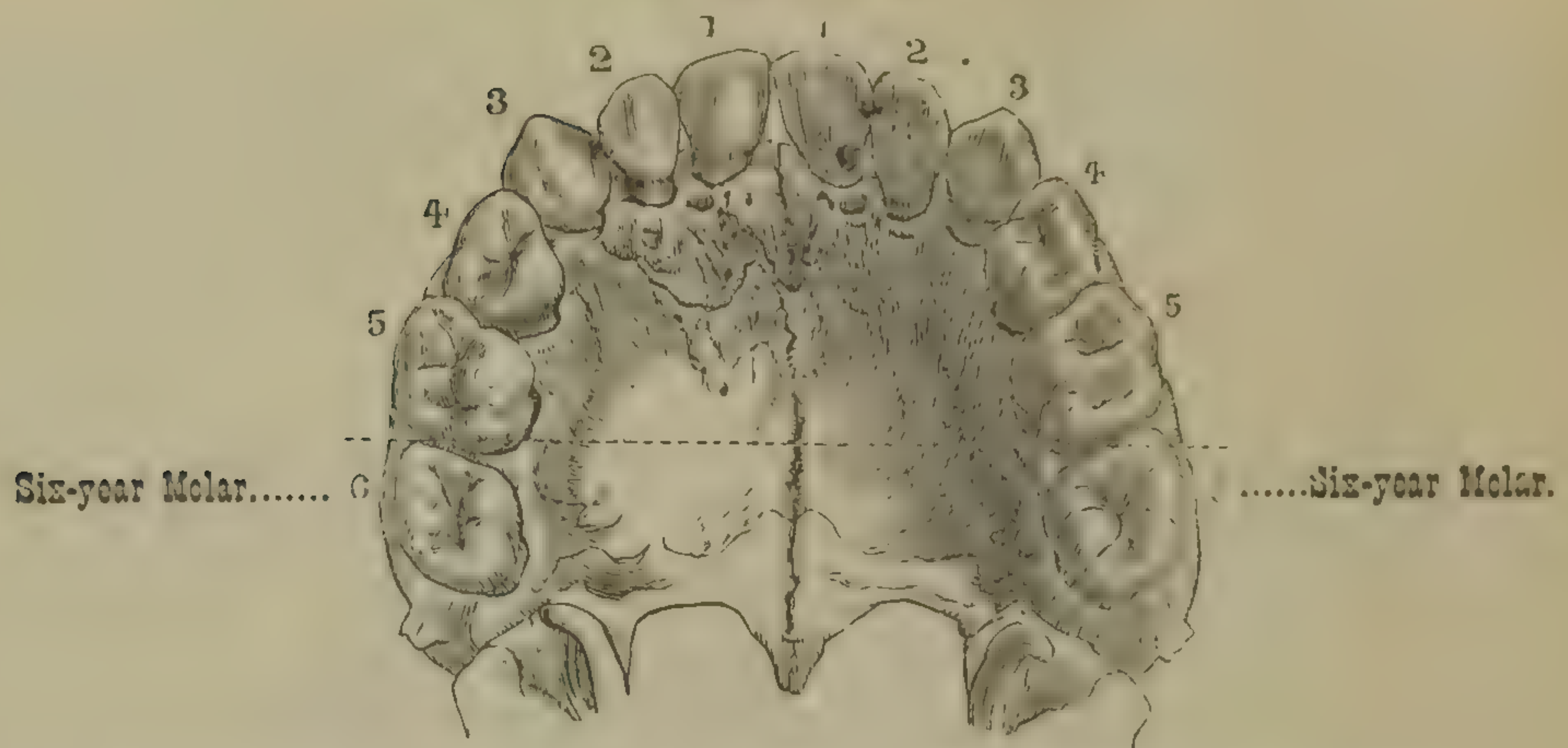
The profession of DENTISTRY, after a period of infancy, longer perhaps than that of any other profession, dating from the earliest history of man to within a comparatively recent day, has taken the prominent position that it now occupies. Beginning its strife for eminence coterminously with the science of medicine, it has been compelled for centuries to remain unnoticed, while its more fortunate and needed companion has ever pressed forward into the foremost ranks of distinction and honor.

But its seclusion has not been passed in idleness, while waiting silently and abiding its time, it has gathered crumbs from the tablets of knowledge, and to-day, when the need of humanity calls, it comes bearing its gatherings from the treasures of Philosophy, Chemistry, Medicine and Art, and claiming equal right to contribute to the wants of suffering humanity. But while the profession of DENTISTRY stands ready and willing to bestow its favors upon all, the fact is nevertheless too evident that few, comparatively, avail themselves of it. Then again, many who profess a desire for its services are ushered in at the wrong door by the seductiveness of empiricism, and obtain instructions so corrupted by unscientific handling, that injury follows more often than benefit.

The great cause of the success of Charlatanism is, that the *true profession* has stood back on its dignity, and has waited to be sought rather than to seek; however well it deserves this mark of respect, it is nevertheless true that it has not been properly appreciated, the *people* having been denied the right kind of information. It is with the intention, therefore, of opening the doors of dental knowledge to the people; of explaining its fundamental principles, to the best of his ability, and of giving such suggestions and information, relative to its uses and abuses, as may awaken a better appreciation, that the author and compiler has brought this little manual before the public.

Figure 1—Illustrates an upper deciduous or temporary set of teeth, commonly called milk teeth. They are twenty in number,—ten in each jaw,—and are in pairs, of five on each side. They are known

Figure 1.



by the following names and erupt *usually* in the order given.

2 Central Incisors, Nos. 1 in cut, erupt between 5th and 8th months.

2 Lateral “ “ 2 “ “ “ “ 7th “ 10th “

2 Canines, or Eye-Teeth, Nos. 3 in cut, erupt between 12th and 16th months.

4 Molars, or Double-Teeth, Nos. 4 and 5 in cut, erupt between 14th and 36th months.

The *lower* teeth are known by the same names and appear in the same *order*—*generally preceding the upper by a few weeks*.

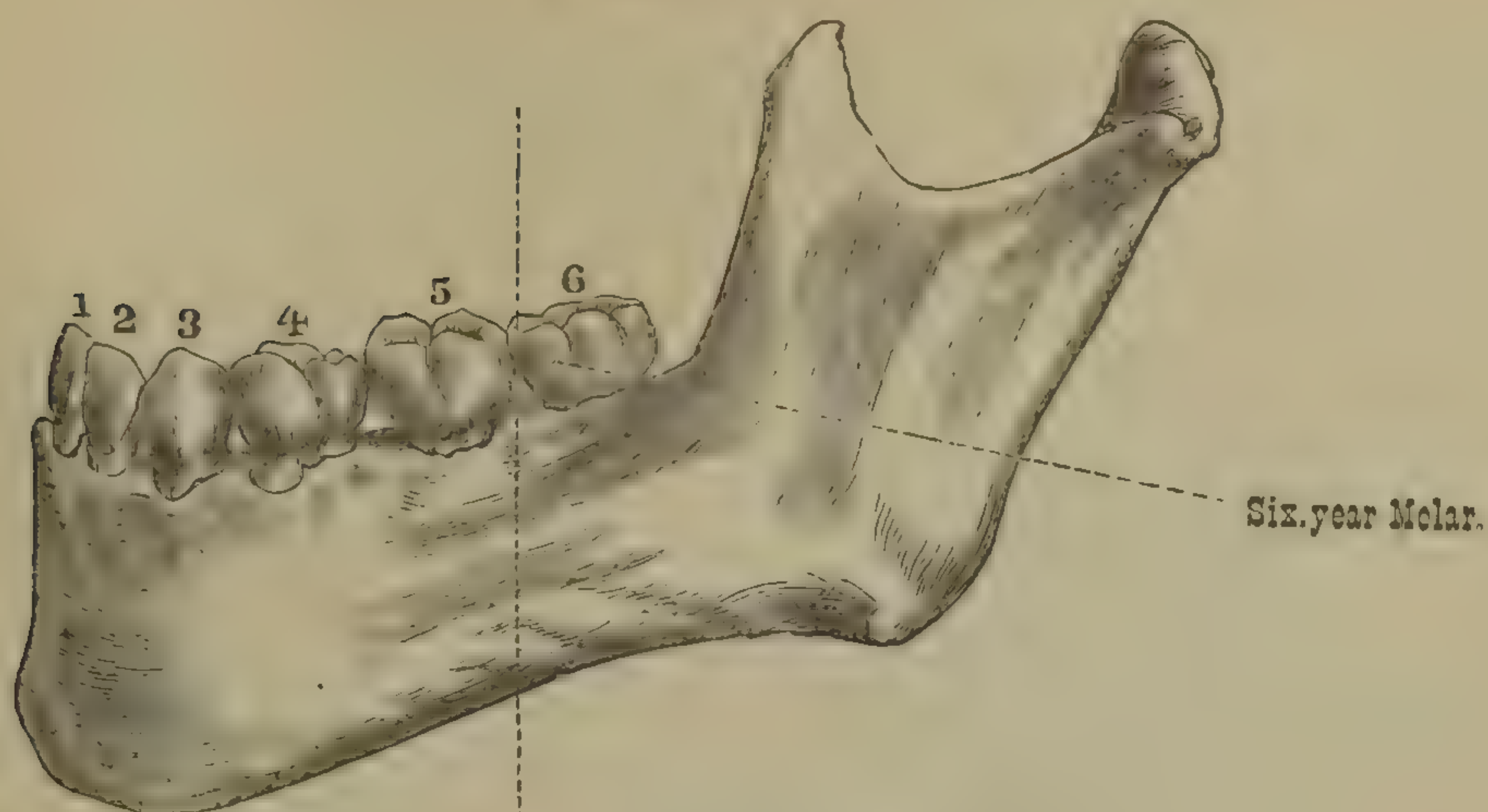
THE MOLAR TEETH, marked No. 6, do not belong to the *temporary set*; but, as they make their appearance between the fifth and sixth year, are generally supposed to belong to the first set, and are frequently allowed to decay beyond remedy before the mistake is discovered. It is a good rule for parents to count their children's teeth occasionally after the fifth year; and, when more than five teeth are found on either side of either jaw, they may know that it belongs to the second set and will never be replaced.

Figure 2—Is a side view of the child's lower jaw.

DENTISTRY,

as a *specialty*, has been practiced for over two thousand years. From the writings of Herodotus (about 450 B. C.) we learn that specialism was the order of the day. He says: “Each physician applies himself to one disease only, and not more. —Some are for the eye, some for the head, and others for the teeth,” etc. — What a contrast with the present system of medicine! It is not known to what degree of perfection the science of *Dentistry* reached, but we can say they had an idea of preserving the teeth by filling, also of replacing those lost, by artificial ones. The celebrated Giovanni Belzoni, noted for his

Figure 2.



discoveries in Egypt, informs us that in the ancient tombs artificial teeth of ivory and wood were found, some fastened on gold plates. Gold fillings have also been found in the teeth of mummies.

The improvements in dentistry for the last half century—are wonderful. Incorruptible porcelain artificial teeth have taken the place of human teeth: and also teeth carved from those of sheep and other animals, and from bone and ivory. Pure gold in various forms, so admirably adapted for the preservation of decayed teeth by filling, has superseded the inferior and less durable metals. Aching teeth that a few years ago used to be lost, almost invariably, are now often saved and made permanently useful. The extraction of teeth that used to be an operation of so much pain and agony to many, is now rendered almost pleasant by means of anæsthetics, of which NITROUS OXIDE GAS is pre-eminent.

The number of dentists in the United States in 1800 did not exceed a dozen. to-day they number more than 10,000; of course, *very many* of these are uneducated men and unworthy of the name of dentists in the true acceptation of the word: but if the people can be educated up to the point of being able to discern what ought to be acquirements, and of refusing their patronage to charlatans—thus compelling them to enlighten themselves—then will the dental profession have shaken off its last reproach.

THE ANATOMY OF A TOOTH.

A tooth is composed of four distinct structures.—1. The *pulp*, occupying the chamber in the crown and the canal extending through the root. 2. The *dentine*, which constitutes the principal part of the

organ. 3. The *enamel*, which forms the covering and protection of the crown. 4. The *cementum* or *crusta petrosa*, which covers the root.

Figure 3. *a* the coronal surface divested of enamel; *b* the dentine; *c* the pulp cavity; *d* the cementum or *crusta petrosa*; *e* enamel.

The ENAMAL covers the crown of the tooth, or that portion which is visible upon looking into the mouth. Its depth is greatest on those parts exposed to antagonism. It is the hardest organized substance known, even giving sparks when struck by steel.

DENTINE. The dentine is never exposed where every thing is in a healthy condition, as it is covered in the crown of the tooth by enamel, and in the root by the cementum, as will be seen represented in figure 3, *b*. It composes the greater portion of the tooth. Its substance is traversed by innumerable delicate tubes or canals, running from the pulp cavity to the outer surface, conveying fluid and nerve-fibrils. Hence the great sensitiveness of some teeth where the enamel has been removed by decay and those nerve-fibrils exposed. They stand as *sentinels*, giving the alarm of approaching danger. If this timely admonition of danger were heeded, how many precious *pearls* could be saved by the *scientific* Dentist!

CEMENTUM. This covers the root of the tooth (see figure 3, *d*), commencing at the termination of the enamel covering. Cementum, having a greater amount of animal matter than dentine, is considerably more sensitive, as is experienced when the gums are removed, leaving it exposed.

PULP. This is distributed by several small arteries, nerves and veins, which enter at the small opening at the apex of the root. The branches of the pulp-nerves divide into the fibrils that enter the tubules of the dentine. In addition to the parts of the tooth herein described, we have the peridental membrane which covers the root of the tooth, and is attached to the cementum by fibrous prolongations and numbers of vessels.

Figure 4—Illustrates an upper permanent or adult set of teeth. They are thirty-two in number, sixteen in each jaw, and are in pairs,

Figure 3.

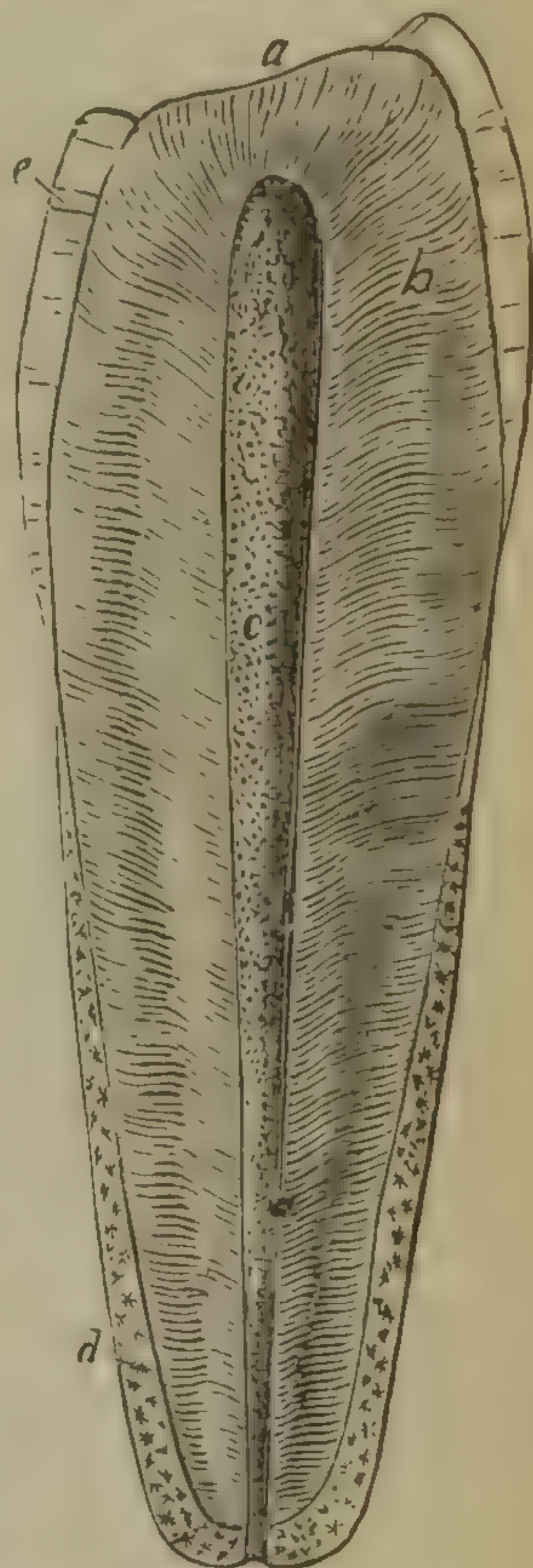
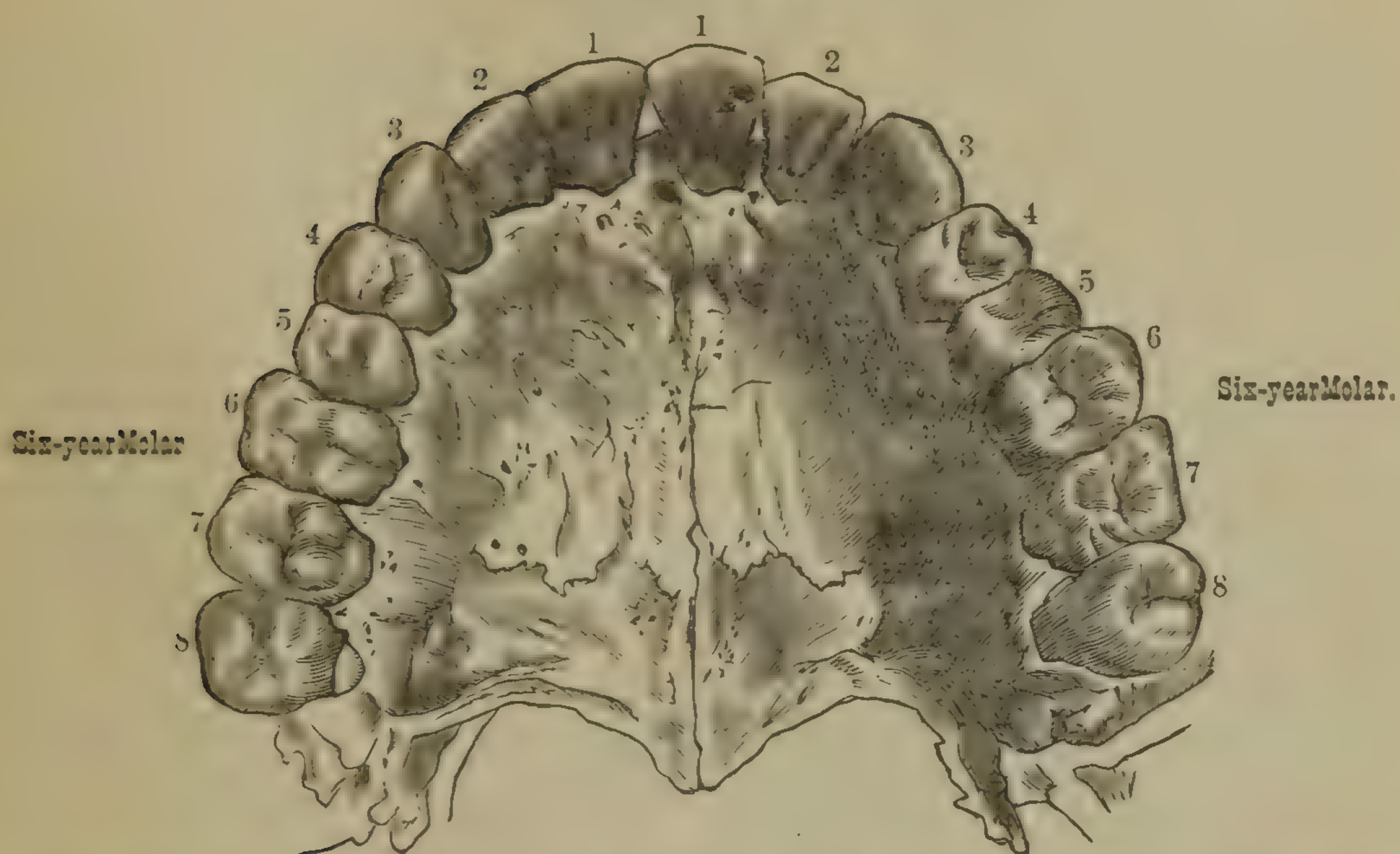


Figure 4.



eight on each side, and include twelve not found in the temporary set, viz. : eight bicuspid (sometimes called half molars) and four wisdom-teeth. (THE SIX-YEAR MOLARS CONSTITUTE A PART OF THIS SET.) They are known by the following names, and erupt *usually* in the order given :

2 Central Incisors,	Nos. 1 in cut, erupt bet. 6th & 8th years.
2 Lateral “	“ 2 “ “ “ 7th & 9th “
2 Canines, or Eye-Teeth,	“ 3 “ “ “ 11th & 12th “
2 First Bicuspid,	“ 4 “ “ “ 9th & 10th “
2 Second Bicuspid,	“ 5 “ “ “ 10th & 11th “
2 First, or Six-year Molars,	“ 6 “ “ “ 5th & 6th “
2 Second Molars,	“ 7 “ “ “ 12th & 14th “
2 Third Molars, or Wisdom-Teeth,	“ 8 “ “ “ 17th & 25th “

The *lower* teeth are known by the same names and appear in the same order.

Figure 5.

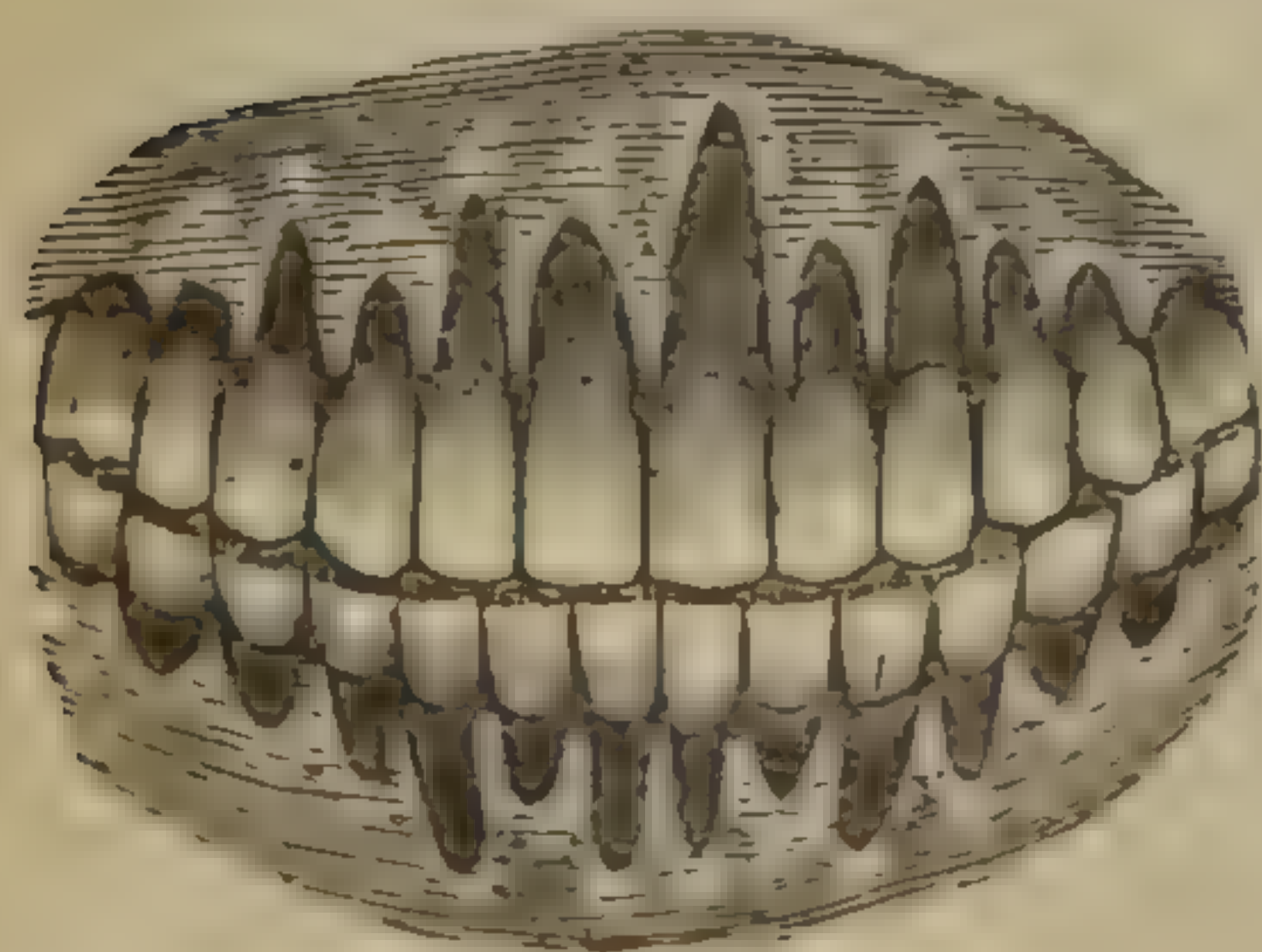


Figure 5—Illustrates a condition of teeth in which the anterior wall of the alveolar process has been removed and the roots of the teeth laid bare. Persons in the habit of using charcoal dentifrices, snuff or any dentifrice containing gritty substances that are insoluble, are the more subject to this disease.

THE ACTION OF SOME ARTICLES OF FOOD ON THE TEETH.—Both vegetable and mineral acids act readily on the bone, or dentine, and enamel of the teeth. Vegetable substances have no effect on the teeth till after fermentation takes place. All such as are capable of acetic fermentation act readily after this acid is formed. Acetic and citric acid so corroded the enamel in forty-eight hours that much was removed with the finger nail. Common vinegar is, strictly speaking, a much diluted solution of acetic acid.

RAISINS so corroded the enamel in twenty-four hours, that its surface presented the appearance and was of the consistency of chalk.

SUGAR. No article of food is mentioned, in reference to effects on the teeth after their eruption, as frequently as sugar. The popular belief is that it causes decay. If a child's temporary teeth break down at an early age from imperfect organization, lack of cleanliness, or what not, the parents attribute it to sugar. If the permanent teeth, from the before mentioned causes, or from irregular position, or lack of understanding in their management, are presented to the dentist, gone almost beyond remedy at an age when they should be perfect, the parent begins with a tirade against sugar. In short, sugar is the "scape-goat" for nearly all the ignorance and negligence concerning the teeth and their requirements. Sugar can be made a source of evil; *i. e.*, when it is taken to that point where it produces stomach disturbances and diarrhœa, and where it is allowed to remain between the teeth until fermentation takes place.

Muriatic, sulphuric and nitric acids, though largely diluted, soon decompose the teeth;—these are in common use as tonics.

In taking any such medicines the teeth should be protected. The method often advised of taking them through a quill is almost useless, as there is always some regurgitation. The proper way is to have a bottle filled with water, in which some bicarbonate of soda has been dissolved, and rinse the mouth with some of it before and after taking the medicine. A table-spoonful of soda to a quart of water will be a suitable mixture.

TO CLEAN THE TEETH.—To secure proper cleanliness, pleasant taste and purity of breath, the teeth ought to be cleaned *five times* daily; once after the morning ablution, once after each meal and just before retiring. After each meal all particles of food should be picked from between the teeth, and the brush, armed with a *reliable* dentifrice, should be used, so as to reach *every accessible* surface of the teeth, therefore it should be used backward and forward, and from side to side,

on the grinding surfaces, to clean out all the depressions; and upward and downward in the divisions between the teeth, inside and outside; occasionally a silk thread should be drawn between all of the teeth.

Figure 6.



INFLAMMATION OF THE PERIODONTENUM, or the enveloping membrane of the root of the tooth. It begins usually by a dull pain, felt deep down in the tooth, with a desire to work it with the finger, or with the opposite teeth. Afterward, the pain becomes acute and pulsating; the tooth becomes elongated, by the membrane becoming engorged and pushing it partly from its socket; the striking of the opposite tooth gives intense pain. The sym-

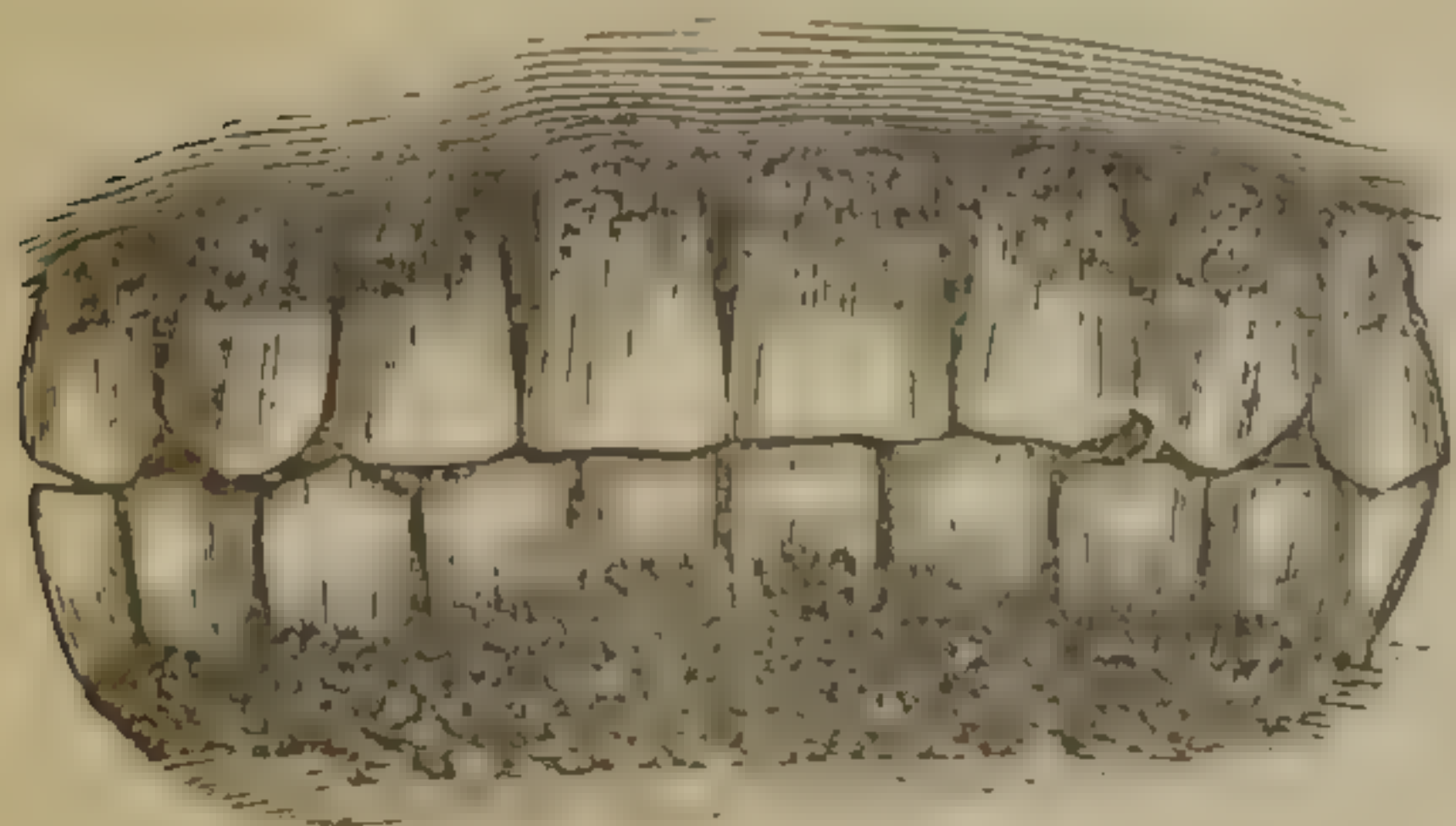
pathetic pain is very great;—other parts of the mouth, the face, the eyes, ears, temples, etc., and even the neck and arms, sometimes, being affected. There may be considerable constitutional disturbance. As pus accumulates, pressure produces absorption of the parts offering the least resistance, until an opening is made for its escape, which is known by the formation of a “Gum-Boil.” This may happen at a distant point, for instance—the nasal cavity,—the roof of the mouth,—underneath the jaw,—and sometimes far down on the neck.

Figure 6—Illustrates teeth that have been thus affected. In the extraction of such teeth we sometimes bring away the sac attached to the apex of the root, as shown in the above cuts.

From Dr. Garretson's work, we take the following cases:—“A lady was afflicted with neuralgia of the left fore-arm from the pressure of a *badly fitted lower set of ARTIFICIAL TEETH.*”

“A lady, aged thirty, had suffered ten years from severe neuralgia, affecting the left eyeball and left side of the head and face, the iris of the affected eye having changed from a deep and bright hazel to a dull gray. Upon extraction of an exostosed tooth the pain left.”

Figure 7.



SALIVARY CALCULUS. Derived from the word calx, a stone, is the name applied to solid concretions appearing in any part of the body. Tartar is the name given to hard deposits in casks containing fermented wines. Thus is seen the origin of the terms used to designate those earthy depositions around and on the teeth. Tartar is composed principally of Phosphate of lime and magnesia, and of mucus, saline and animal matter. The three last named substances consti-

nate those earthy depositions around and on the teeth. Tartar is composed principally of Phosphate of lime and magnesia, and of mucus, saline and animal matter. The three last named substances consti-

tuting only about one quarter of one per cent. Infusoria have been detected, by the use of the microscope, in large numbers mixed with the tartar. Tartar sometimes accumulates in large quantities, giving to the mouth a most disagreeable and repulsive aspect, and imparting to the breath an almost insufferably offensive odor.

Figure 7—Illustrates a set of teeth encrusted with it.

Figure 8.

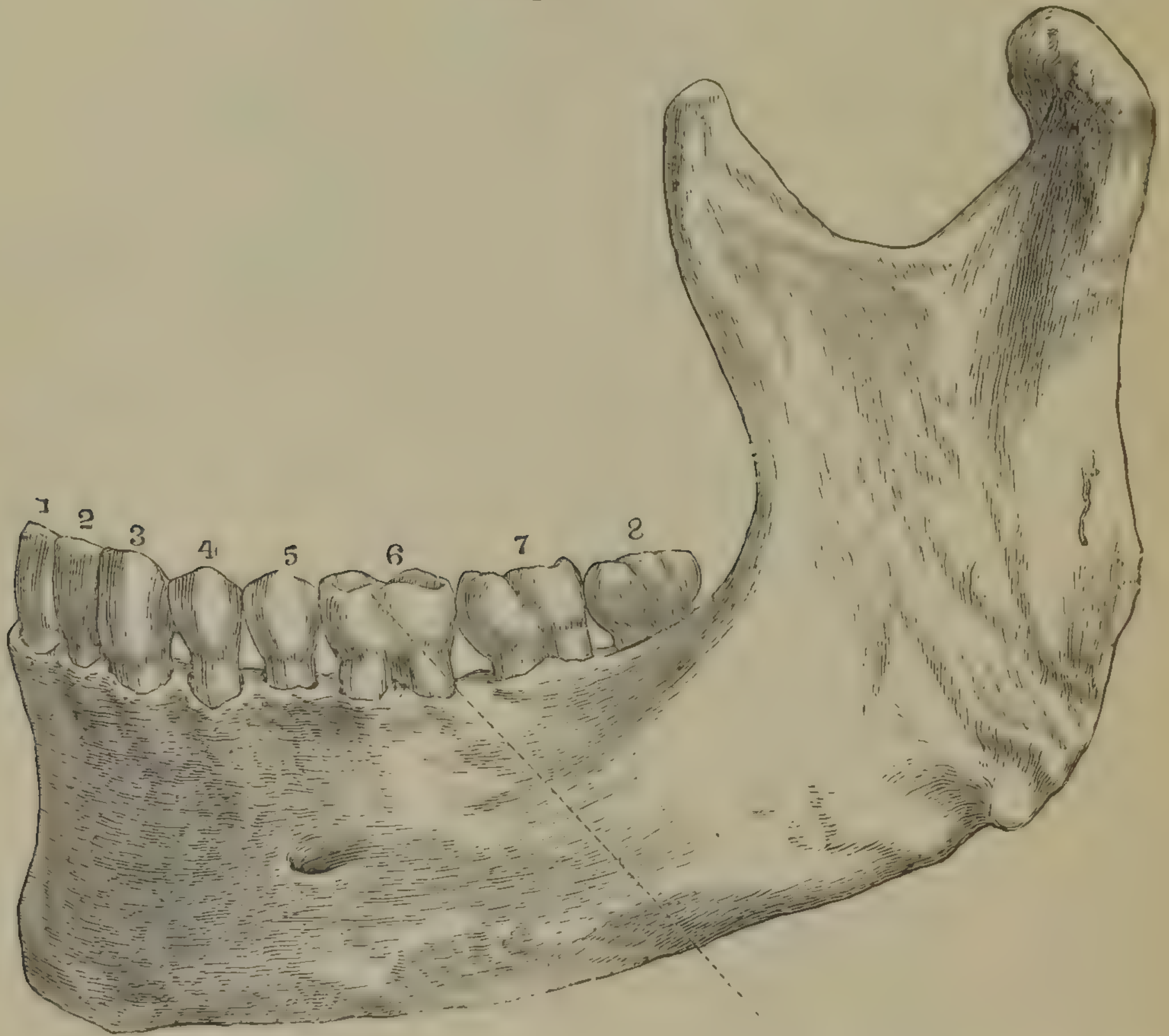


Figure 8—Is a side view of the adult lower jaw,—the teeth of which are known by the same names and erupt, *usually*, in the same order as in Figure 4.

It can be laid down as a rule, that all the *advertised* preparations that whiten the teeth speedily, are injurious to the substance of the tooth, and it is unsafe to resort to them. The dentist can furnish you a reliable preparation that will do all the good possible.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS, PROTOXIDE OF NITROGEN OR LAUGHING GAS,—was discovered by Dr. Priestly in 1776. In 1779, Sir Humphrey Davy began his invaluable experiments with it. It was brought to the notice of the dental profession, and practically demonstrated, as

an anæsthetic, by Dr. Horace Wells of Boston. It is composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and one of oxygen, while the air we breathe is composed of four parts of nitrogen and one of oxygen. The subjoined statistical report, by Prof. E. Andrews, published in "Chicago Medical Examiner," speaks a volume in favor of the safety of NITROUS OXIDE, compared with other anæsthetics.

Ether.....	1 death to	23,204 administrations.
Chloroform.....	1 " "	2,723 "
Mixed Chloroform and Ether.	1 " "	5,588 "
Bichloride of Meytheline.....	1 " "	7,000 "
Nitrous Oxide.....	No " "	75,600 "

Since I began the use of Nitrous Oxide for the painless extraction of teeth, I think I have administered over 100,000 gallons and have never met with *any* unfavorable symptoms. At my office, No. 33½ Whitehall St., I use it on almost all occasions for extracting teeth, to the entire satisfaction of all who try it.

Any one waggishly inclined, might force a resemblance between Job and the untutored quack of modern times, when he said, alluding to his past days of prosperity: "And I broke the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth."

A DECAYED TOOTH never repairs itself, and to save it the dentist must be patronized. It is a common thing for a patient to go into a dental office, confidently asserting that there is *only one* decayed tooth in his mouth, when examination will detect a dozen. Many there are who through ignorance or prejudice allow their teeth to go, one by one, suffering meantime the agonizing tortures of toothache, most offensive breath, vitiated saliva, etc., etc., and at last are left toothless. Serves them right, they "knew their duty, but they did it not." Many, through parsimony or poverty have had their teeth poorly filled with cheap materials, or by ignorant and unprincipled dentists, and are unwilling to believe that fine fillings, inserted by skillful hands will give better satisfaction. Others again have allowed their teeth to proceed to exposure of the nerve or ulceration of the root, before having them filled, and because they did not turn out well, condemn all filling as useless. It would be just as sensible to call in a physician in the last stage of some fever, and because the patient does not recover, refuse to believe in the healing power of medicine; or to let a house burn nearly to the ground, and because the engines can not save the property at that late hour declare them incapable of ever

accomplishing good. There are others who have had *some* work done on their teeth, and *by that* expect immunity from any future trouble. They think, too, that when a tooth has been filled, *that* filling should save the tooth for a life-time. A person may be treated for any disease and restored to perfect health, but there is no certainty that he will not be attacked by another the next day or the next week; whereas, *good* fillings at the proper time are almost sure to preserve the teeth from *any* disease for a number of years.

The dentist should be called upon every few months that he may examine his fillings, and see whether the fluids of the mouth, the care of the patient and all the surrounding conditions and circumstances are favorable to their preservation; for every honorable practitioner takes a pride in his operations, and is anxious that his work shall be perfectly done. But how can he take an interest in his labors for a patient who remains away for a long time, taking no care of his teeth, and finally comes back growling about his fillings coming out, and wanting them done over again *for nothing*, when he has given his dentist no chance for observing the quality of his work? Many people keep away from the dentist because they are afraid he will find something to do, never considering that they ought to be glad if he does; for time, pain and expense are saved by early operations.

WARRANTIES.—The most reputable practitioners of dentistry never warrant their work; quacks, without a dollar in their pockets, and whose promises are worth even less, will guarantee against all accidents for all time to come. It is deemed unprofessional to give warranties. In taking this stand it is intended to teach the people that dentistry is a branch of medicine, just as much as the profession of the oculist or the aurist, and that its practitioners are entitled to the same respect.

What person, afflicted with a disease of the eye or ear would insult his physician by asking him to warrant that he should be cured and remain so? No one engaged in any business or profession has as much responsibility expected of him as the dentist.

When a person is sick they send for a physician in whom they have confidence, ask no guarantees, and trust altogether to his honor and professional reputation. If, after a certain length of time he fails to do them any good, they may dismiss him and send for another: yet they pay him for every visit without grumbling, just as if they had recovered under his care. The lawyer receives pay for his services, whether he loses or gains his suit. People buy watches and jewelry that are subjected to far easier usage than the teeth are, and though

they break again and again, they expect to pay for repairing. The shoemaker gets paid for patching and the tailor for mending.

Even the works of nature give way; trees blow down, and living things die unexpectedly, but the work of the dentist is often expected to be infallible.

Every dentist knows that it is to his interest to do all that he can consistently with duty, to satisfy his patients; and there are very few practitioners indeed, that will not go to the full limit of their obligations in re-filling and re-inserting plates, or in correcting any errors, to retain their patients. But if any misunderstanding as to the dentist's responsibility should arise, the patient should not make the dental office the scene of unpleasant wrangling, but should exercise his liberty of leaving his dentist as he would a physician that had treated him unsuccessfully.

CLEFT PALATE.—Defects of the Palatine organs may be either accidental or congenital, from whatever cause, it is one of the most distressing deformities to which the human frame is liable. The unfortunate sufferer is compelled, in a great measure, to be an alien among his fellow-creatures; an object of compassion to the considerate, he is often made painfully conscious of notice by the heartless crowd: and were he gifted with the power and eloquence of a Demosthenes, or with the garrulousness of a Cleon, he could make little more use of his endowments than a mute. The scientific dentist is able to remedy and often cure this painful defect by the insertion of obturators and artificial palates.

NAMES OF DENTISTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
—AND—
THEIR POST OFFICES, IN 1884.

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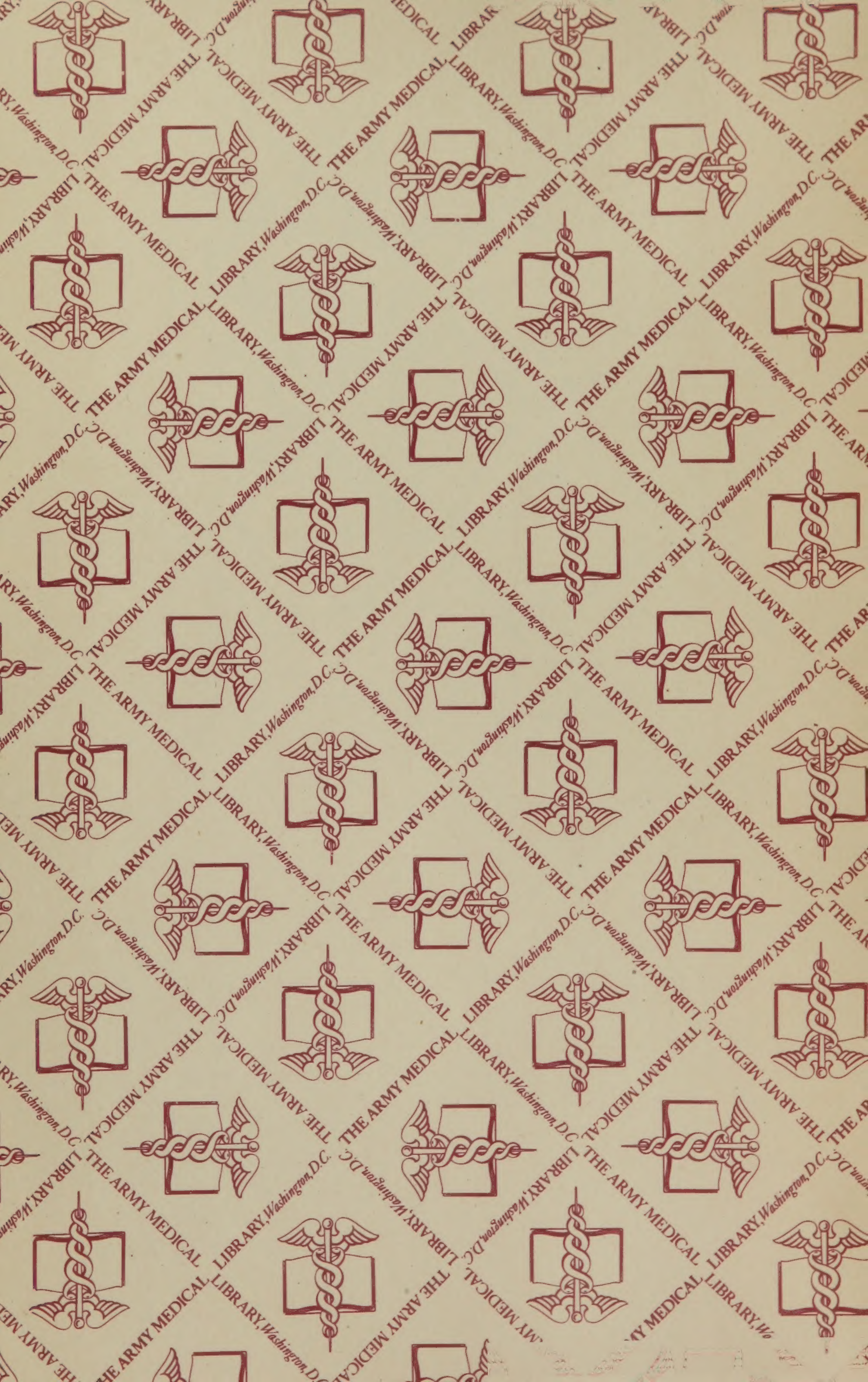
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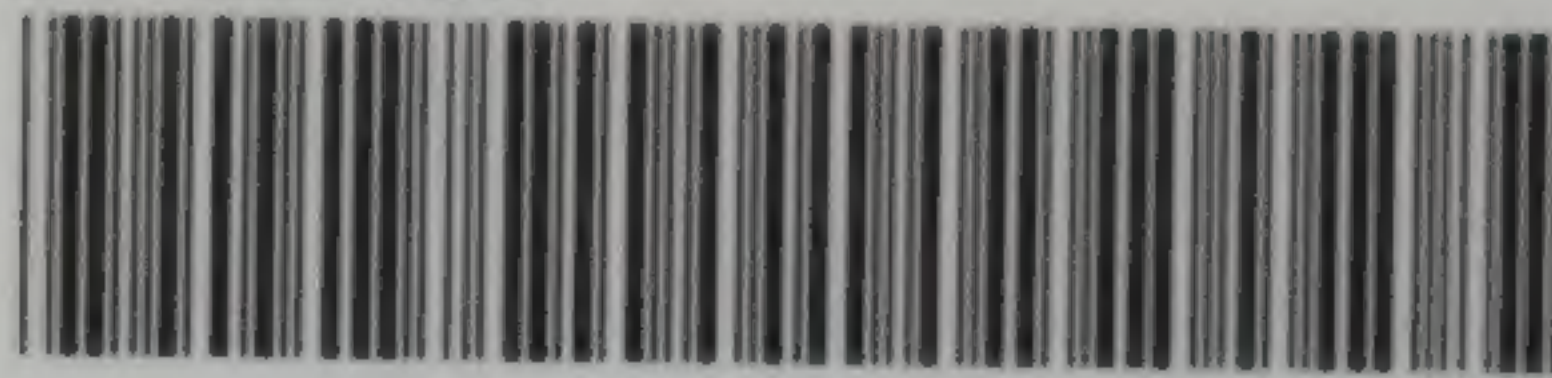
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